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ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY,

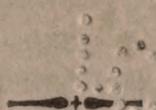
FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

BY THE

REV. JOHN HOLLAND.

A new edition, revised and improved.

WITH AN APPENDIX.



BOSTON:

PRINTED BY JOHN ELIOT, FOR F. NICHOLS.

1834

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DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO WIT :

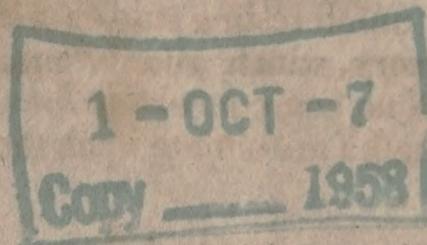
District's Clerk's Office.

BE it remembered, that on the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1814, and in the thirty ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America, FRANCIS NICHOLS, of the said district, has deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit :

“ A Sketch of Ancient Geography, for the Use of Schools. By the Rev. John Holland. A new edition, revised and improved. With an Appendix.”

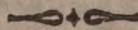
In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intitled, “ An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;” and also to an act intitled, “ An Act supplementary to an Act, intitled, An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical, and other prints.”

WILLIAM S. SHAW { *Clerk of the District
of Massachusetts.*



PREFACE.

IN drawing up the following sketch of Ancient Geography, the author has made a liberal, but, he hopes, not an improper use of Adam's Geographical and Historical Summary. The divisions and boundaries of countries in ancient times, it may be difficult to delineate accurately; but the association of places with remarkable events, or with eminent persons, will impress both geography and history, in natural order, upon the mind of youth.



ADVERTISEMENT TO THE AMERICAN EDITION.

THIS epitome of Ancient Geography and History is intended for the use of classical schools and academies. It is written by an English clergyman, and contains, in a small compass, more geographical and historical information, than any similar work which could be found in this country. It is indeed extremely condensed, and comprehends as much useful knowledge as most books of twice its size. It has been examined by several instructers and others, who think it adequate to the purpose of preparing students in ancient geography for admission into the universities.

The union of ancient geography and history renders this work much more interesting and instructive than such long catalogues of the names and situations of places as we find in certain books of this kind. It is of little use to burden the memory of youth with a multiplicity of names of towns in remote antiquity, many of which were probably small, and have entirely disappeared. Mere topography is a dry, uninteresting study; a disagreeable exercise of the memory, which affords but little useful information. It is of no consequence to me to know that Britain and Kamtschatka are situate upon the same plan-

et, unless I also know what sort of countries they are, and how they differ. No mental labour seems more irksome and useless to youth, than to pore over topographical tables of towns, and capes, and bays, and creeks, whose names are often so novel and uncouth that they can neither pronounce nor remember them.

Though maps of the countries and places mentioned in this work are necessary to students, yet they could not be bound up in such a small volume. The reader is therefore referred to a New *Atlas* published by F. Nichols, which contains maps of Ancient, Modern, and Sacred Geography, price one dollar; or to D'Anville's *Atlas*, or to Wilkinson's *Atlas Classica*.

This tract has been carefully revised, and has received some additions and improvements, which render it more convenient to the youth of our country than the British edition. An Appendix containing a Comparative View of Ancient and Modern Geography, &c. is extracted chiefly from Tytler's *Elements of History*.

To Preceptors.

IN addition to the Latin books usually read in the schools of Massachusetts, the following are recommended by the Government of Harvard College, to be adopted in all classical seminaries, from which scholars are usually sent to the University. The principal object of the Government in recommending the study of more introductory books is, that boys may be better grounded in Latin while at school, and be prevented from entering College at too early an age, which is found, from experience, to be subject to some disadvantages both in a moral and a literary sense.

Decerpta ex Ovidii Nasonis Metamorphoseon Libris.
By W. Willymotte, LL. D. and T. Ruddiman, A. M.
12mo. 75 cents.

Cornelius Nepos.

Four or five books of *Cæsar's Commentaries*.

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

THE north of Europe, the east of Asia, the south and middle of Africa, and the whole of America, were unknown to the ancients. The Romans knew only the name of Ireland, which they called Hibernia. Alexander of Macedon did not penetrate beyond the Indian Ocean. It is not certain, though probable, that the Phenicians sailed round the coast of Africa.

BRITAIN.

IN the book of Ezekiel (xxvii. 12) tin is mentioned as a commodity of merchandise at Tyre; hence it may be imagined, that even in the time of Ezekiel this metal was brought from Britain. The Scilly isles, (on the south-west coast of Britain) which then furnished tin, were called Cassiterides, or islands of tin. Vectis, or the island of Wight, was supposed to have been the principal mart for this kind of commerce. Of the other islands near the coast of Britain the Mona of Cæsar was the isle of Man; but the Mona of Tacitus, the seat of the Druids, was the isle of Anglesea.

On account of its white chalky cliffs on the south-eastern coast, Britain was anciently called Albion. But before the invasion of Julius Cæsar the British

isles were little known to the rest of the world. Nor were the Romans established in Britain, till the Druids were almost annihilated, till Caractācus was sent prisoner to Rome in the reign of Claudius, till Boādicēa was conquered by Suetonius Paulīnus, and the Caledonians, commanded by Galgacus, were defeated by Agricōla at the foot of the Grampian mountains. To secure his conquests Agricōla erected a chain of forts between the Friths of Forth and Clyde, as well perhaps as from Solway Frith to nearly the mouth of the Tyne. In the reign of Adrian a wall was built to connect the forts in the latter direction; in the reign of Antonīnus those in the former were in like manner united. Adrian's wall was improved and strengthened by Sevērus. Many public roads were made in Britain by the Roman soldiery; and the remains of them do credit to the skill and perseverance of the makers.

Among the ancient inhabitants of Britain the Brigāntēs occupied the greater part of the northern counties of England, as Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Durham, Cumberland, Northumberland. The name of Northumberland was given to the whole of these counties, except Cumberland and Westmoreland, which last counties, with Wales and Cornwall, became the retreat of the ancient Britons. The Silurēs, who fought under Caractācus, were possessors of South Wales and some adjoining English counties. The Icēni, whom Boādicēa excited to revolt, were inhabitants of Norfolk and Suffolk. The Trinobantēs, who, under the conduct of Cassibellaunus, resisted Julius Cæsar, lived in what is now called Middlesex. At least the southern coasts of Britain were peopled from Gaul, and the inhabitants of Hampshire retained the name of Belgæ, till the island was reduced to the form of a Roman province.

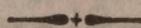
The Saxons and Angles divided what they conquered of the island, which was hence called England, into seven kingdoms, or the heptarchy, Kent, Essex, Sussex, Wessex, Mercia, East Anglia, and Northum-

berland. The counties of Essex, Kent, and Sussex were the centres of the kingdoms so named.

Wessex included most part of the counties of Hampshire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Devonshire.

Mercia comprehended most part of the counties of Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire.

Norfolk and Suffolk are the northern and southern parts of what was called East Anglia.



GAUL, GERMANY, &c.

IN the time of Julius Cæsar, Gaul, or ancient France, was considered as possessed by three distinct nations, the Belgæ, the Aquitani, and the Celtæ. The Belgæ possessed the country north of the Seine, between it and the Maese and the Rhine; the Aquitani lived between the Loire and the Pyrenees; and the Celtæ were found between the Loire and the Seine, and along the course of the Rhone to the confines of the Roman province in the neighbourhood of Narbonne, which by Augustus was formed into a fourth division.

Since the Romans made but little progress in Germany, little more is known of the ancient geography of that country than that it extended from the Rhine to the Vistula, from the Danube to the Baltic; and that it comprehended a great number of warlike tribes, of whom the Suevi were the chief, and whose manners Tacitus appears to have described with great fidelity and accuracy, from this consideration, that the barbarous nations of modern Europe have been distinguished for the same.

The Helytians were the ancient inhabitants of Switzerland, whom Julius Cæsar subdued, and whose country he included in Celtic Gaul.

Sarmatia comprehended not only some part of Poland, but the south of Russia, and even extended from the Boristhenes into Asia to the confines of Scythia, from which it was scarcely separated by the Rha or Wolga. Into this country poured the Goths, the Vandals, and the Huns, who infested the eastern part of the Roman empire.

Dacia to the north of the Danube, between it and the Carpathian mountains, was conquered by the emperor Trajan, and united to Mæsia by a magnificent bridge.

SPAIN.

THE word Spain is manifestly derived from Hispania; but the country was first distinguished by the names of Iberia and Hesperia. Before the second Carthaginian war it was scarcely known to the Romans; but at that period they established themselves in the country, and afterward divided it into three great provinces, Tarragonensis, Boetica, and Lusitania.

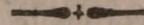
The Celtic language and customs prevailed in Tarragonensis, a province comprehending the north of Spain between the mouth of the Douro and the Pyrenees, and containing the city of Numantia celebrated for its spirited resistance to the Romans, and Saguntum, the capture of which by Annibal occasioned the second Punic war.

Boetica, which extended from the river Anas or Guadiana along the south of Spain, was formerly noted for silver mines. Through the midst of it ran the Boetis, now the Guadalquivir, near Corduba, the birth place of Seneca and Lucan, Italica that of Trajan, Adrian, and Silius Italicus; by Tartessus (perhaps the Tarshish of Scripture), and Gades, the modern Cadiz, (originally peopled by a colony from Tyre), into the Atlantic ocean.

The rock of Gibraltar was anciently called Calpé, or one of the pillars of Hercules, opposite to Abyla the other pillar in Africa. To the north was Carteia, where was slain one of Pompey's sons after the battle of Munda, in which Cæsar confessed that he fought for his life. Perhaps the most considerable place in the province of Bœtica was New Carthage, now called Carthagena, intended by the Carthaginians as the seat of a new empire, but captured by Scipio Africanus, who conquered Annibal in the plains of Zama in Africa.

Lusitania was the ancient name of the modern Portugal, the country where Sertorius, with great wisdom and gallantry, long upheld the remains of the Marian faction, till at length he was treacherously assassinated by Perpenna a confidential friend.

Opposite to the mouth of the Ebro were the Balearic islands, now called Ivica, Majorca, and Minorca, the inhabitants of which were famous for the art of slinging.



ITALY.

ITALY as well as Spain was anciently called Hesperia, or the western country. Till the Romans had subdued the whole country, the name of Italy was confined to the middle of what is now so denominated. The northern part was called Cisalpine Gaul, or Gallia togata, because the natives wore the Roman gown, and was considered as divided into two parts by the river Padus or Po, Transpadāna and Cispadāna.

Into the Po, which the poets called Eridanus, ran the Ticinus and the Trebia, rivers distinguished by the victories of Annibal. At Andes near the river Mincius, between Cremona and Mantua in Gallia Transpadāna, the poet Virgil was born. Patavium or Padua in the country of the Veneti in the same province, toward the north-west of the Adriatic, was the

birth place of Livy the Roman historian, as Veroña was of C. Nepos, Catullus, and Pliny the elder.

In an island of the Rhenus in Gallia Cispadāna, before it runs into the Po, was formed the second triumvirate between Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus, after the siege of Mutina, during which Hirtius and Pansa, though the conquerors of Antony, were slain, and Decimus Brutus in his flight to Marcus was put to death.

South from the mouths of the Po was Ravenna, remarkable for its capacious harbour, and on that account, in imperial times, made a station for the Roman fleet on the Adriatic.

In the north-west of Italy, between the rivers Var and Macra, was the ancient country of Liguria, where was the port of Genoa.

Between the Macra and the Tiber was the celebrated Etruria or Tuscany, a district of Italy proper, noted for the manufacture of earthen-ware. Through the midst of this province ran the Arnus, between which and the Tiber was the Thrasymene lake, where Annibal obtained his third victory over the Romans. To the north of the Arnus was Pistorium, near which place Catiline was defeated and slain. At Tusci, near the source of the Tiber, was the elegant villa of Pliny the younger. From the Clusian marsh, west of the Thrasymene lake, ran the river Clanis into the Tiber by the town of Clusium, the siege of which was left by Brennus the Gallic king, who was incensed at the hostile conduct of some Romans under the character of ambassadors, and marched to Rome. In the same province, separated from Rome by the Tiber, but higher up the river, were Falerii the city of the Falisci, whose respect Camillus gained by punishing a treacherous preceptor, and Veii, taken by the same general after a siege of ten years.

Umbria lay mostly among the Apennines, and was bounded on the north by the river Rubicon, over which Julius Cæsar marched his army contrary to the command of the Roman senate. Immediately after his

passage he took possession of Ariminūm at the mouth of the Ariminus, the first act of hostility in the war between him and Pompey. In this province was the river Metaurus, on the banks of which Asdrubal, Annibal's brother, was slain, and his forces were defeated. From Spoletium in the south of Umbria Annibal was repulsed in an attack after the battle at Thrasymene. A little to the south, in an island of the Nar, which ran into the Tiber, stood Interamna, the birth place of Tacitus the historian, and of Tacitus the emperor.

In Picēnum to the south and east of Umbria was the port of Ancōna, where a triumphal arch was erected in honour of Trajan, on account of the improvements made at his expence in the harbour.

South of Picenum were the Vestini and the Peligni, in whose territories was Sulmo the birth place of Ovid. To the south-west was the Fucine lake, which Julius Cæsar attempted to drain, and where Claudius exhibited a naval combat.

North of Latium was the country of the Sabines, which contained Curēs, whence the Roman citizens were called Quirītēs, Reate, near which place Vespasian was born, the sacred mount, whither the Plebeians seceded, and Tibur on the Anio, near which was the villa of Horace.

Latium, where Saturn lay hidden when he fled from Jupiter, was originally inhabited by various tribes, as the Æqui, Volsci, and others, and was bounded on the north-west by the Tiber, which ran by Rome and Ostia (or the mouths) into the sea.

Rome extended over seven hills, the Palatine, Cælian, Janiculum, Aventine, Viminal, Quirinal, and Esquiline. Beside these were the Capitoline or Tarpeian mount (which guarded the city, and whence condemned criminals were thrown), and the Vatican, now the most remarkable part in Rome.

At the confluence of the Allia with the Tiber the Romans were defeated by the Gauls. Near Tusculum, to the east of Rome, was a celebrated villa of Cicero, which gave name to the Tusculan questions.

Above Tusculum, near the Anio, was the lake Regillus, where the Latins were totally and finally defeated. At Algidum, south of Tusculum, the dictator Cincinnatus rescued the Roman army, which was surrounded by the *Æqui* and the *Volsci*.

Nearer Rome was the rival city of Alba, founded by Ascanius, but soon surpassed by its ambitious antagonist. Antium, the capital of the *Volsci*, was built by the same chieftain, and afterward became the principal dock-yard of the Romans. When Camillus took that port, he placed the rostra, or beaks of captured vessels, on the tribunal of harangues; whence it was called the rostrum. Between Alba and Antium was Corioli, by capturing which Coriolanus obtained his name. Caieta, a harbour as well as a town and promontory in Latium, derived its name from the nurse of *Æneas*, who was buried there.

No farther did Italy properly and originally extend. The southern part of what afterward bore that name was at first called *Magna Græcia*, or Great Greece, because it was peopled by colonies from that country.

In Campania the chief town was Capua, by the luxuries of which Annibal's army was enervated. Near Cumæ, another town in the same province, resided one of the Sybils. South-west of Cumæ was Misenum (so named from a companion of *Æneas*), where Augustus stationed a fleet. In the bay were Baiæ and Puteoli, both noted for their hot baths and wells. In the neighbourhood were the lakes Lucrine and Avernus; the former famed for oysters, the latter for its noxious waters, a fabled descent into the infernal regions. Neapolis, or Naples, formerly called Parthenope, was not so famous in ancient as it has been in modern times, having taken the place of Herculaneum and Pompeii, which, in the reign of Vespasian, were overwhelmed by an eruption of mount Vesuvius, when Pliny the naturalist was suffocated by the sulphureous smoke. Farther inland was Nola, where Annibal was defeated by Marcellus.

Opposite the southern promontory of Campania was the island of Caprea, noted for the infamous debaucheries of Tiberius Cæsar.

Samnium was entirely an inland country among the Apennines, to the south of Latium, between Campania and Apulia. Beneventum, one of the chief towns, was originally called Maleventum; but the Romans from motives of superstition changed the name. Near this place were the celebrated Caudine forks, a defile, where Pontius the Samnite general obliged the captured Roman army to pass under the yoke.

From the borders of Samnium, Apulia extended along the Adriatic to Brundusium and Tarentum. The northern part of this province was called Daunia, from Daunus the father-in-law of Diomēdes. In the north was Arpi, a city founded by Diomēdes after the Trojan war. Not far to the south, at the mouth of the Aufidus, was Cannæ, where Annibal gained his fourth and greatest victory over the Romans, in remembrance of which a neighbouring plain is still called the field of blood. The vanquished fled to Canusium, a town to the west, where they were received with great hospitality, and were prevented by the heroism of Scipio from despairing of their country. At Venusia, at the foot of the Apennines, and near the source of the Aufidus, the poet Horace was born. The Apulian sheep have been always remarkable for fine wool.

Brundusium and Tarentum were principal towns in Calabria. The harbour at Brundusium was so excellent and capacious, that in vain did Julius Cæsar attempt to block up the fleet and army of Pompey in it. On the opposite side of Calabria, on a gulf bearing its name, stood Tarentum, founded by a colony from Lacedemon, enriched by commerce, yet so enfeebled by luxury as to solicit the aid of Pyrrhus to protect them against the Romans, whom they had insulted. Near Tarentum ran the Galēsus, in whose waters were washed the fine sheep, which fed on its banks, and whose fleeces were died with a purple colour obtained partly from a peculiar kind of shell fish.

Calabria was anciently called Japygia, from Japyx, a son of the artist Dædalus; and the whole peninsula, terminated to the south by the Japygian promontory, has been called the heel of the boot, as mount Garganus, which in the north of Apulia projected into the sea, has been denominated the spur. In like manner Lucania, which extended from the gulf of Tarentum to the Tuscan sea, seemed to form the entrance into the foot of the boot.

At Metapontum, a town of Lucania, on the Tarentine gulf, founded by Nestor, Pythagoras resided toward the close of his life. Herodotus the historian spent some of his last years at Thurii, a town on the side of the gulf opposite to Tarentum, originally called Sybaris, and under that name noted for the effeminacy of its inhabitants. On the Tuscan sea were the promontory and bay of Palinurus, which took their name from a pilot of Æneas, who was drowned there.

The Brutii occupied the foot of Italy. Rhegium, an ancient city at the extremity, probably derived its name from a Greek word signifying that it was torn from Sicily. In the northern and narrowest part of the strait was the promontory of Scylla opposite to the whirlpool of Charybdis, from which several fables and some moral precepts have been drawn.

Nearly opposite, on the eastern side of Italy, was the city of Locri, where written Laws were used in early times, and for the use of whose inhabitants Zaleucus compiled a code from the systems of the Cretans, Lacedæmonians, and Athenians.

Where the breadth of Italy is the least was the Scylacian bay, on the shore of which was a place called Annibal's camp. North from the Lacinian promontory, the lower extremity of the heel, was the island of Ogygia, or of Calypso. The promontory itself formed one horn of the bay of Groton, where was the school of Pythagoras, and the birth place of his pupil Milo the wrestler.

West from Italy, in the Tyrrhene sea, were the islands of Corsica and Sardinia. Corsica, anciently call-

ed Cyrenus, was noted for the production of bitter honey. By the Greeks Sardinia was named Ichnūsa from its fancied resemblance to the human foot. From its inhabitants the laugh called the Sardonic took its name. Both these islands were objects of contention between the Carthaginians and the Romans.

Sicily was the chief prize and the principal theatre of war between those two nations. Before this fertile region became the granary of Rome, the surrounding seas were tinged with Punic blood. Anciently the whole island was called Sicania, and also Triquētra or Trinacria on account of its triangular form. Cape Pelōrus was the northern, Pachynus the southern, and Lilybæum the western angle.

To the south of Pelorus, opposite to Rhegium, was Messāna, which perhaps took its name from the fugitive Messenians; but by the Greeks it was called Zancle, from the resemblance of its port to a sickle. This city was treacherously seized by the Mamertines, who invited the Romans into Sicily to defend them against the Carthaginians. Near Tauromenium, to the south of Messana, was Naxus, the first colony established in the island by the Greeks. South-west from Tauromenium, founded by a colony from Chalcis in Eubœa, was the city of Catāna, which in ancient as well as modern times suffered from the eruptions of mount Ætna. A little to the south was a mountain called Hybla; but mount Hybla noted for honey was near Megāra, to the north of Syracuse.

Between Catana and Megara lay the country of the Leontines, with whose solicitations for assistance against the Syracusans the Athenians in an evil hour complied.

Syracuse, founded by a colony from Corinth, after successfully resisting the invasion of the Athenians, was enabled by its mother country to shake off the yoke of Dionysius. Besieged by Marcellus in the second Carthaginian war, it was defended by the skill of Archimēdēs, who was unfortunately killed when the city was taken. Little more than the island of Ortygia is now inhabited.

Next to Syracuse, the largest city in Sicily, was Agrigentum on the southern coast, a Rhodian colony, tyrannized over by Phalaris, ruled with wisdom and justice by Theron, taken by the Carthaginians, but at length an ally and subject of Rome.

Lilybæum, at the western promontory so called, was taken by the Romans after a siege of ten years. North of Lilybæum was the town of Drēpānum, or the scythe, on a promontory of that shape. To the north were the town and mountain of Eryx, long and bravely defended by Amilcar, Annibal's father, till the naval victory, obtained by the Romans near the islands called *Ægātēs*, opposite to the coast between the promontory and the mountain, compelled him to surrender, and closed the first Carthaginian war.

On a bay to the north-east of Eryx stood Segesta, founded possibly by *Æneas*, near which were two furious streams called by him Simois and Scamander, in memory of streams so named near Troy his native country. In the same direction was Panormus, or All-port, (so called from the excellence of its harbour), a city founded by the Phenicians, possessed by the Greeks, seized by the Carthaginians, and at length subject to the Romans.

Among the inland places in Sicily were the flowery plains of Enna, nearly in the centre of the island, whence it is fabled that Proserpine was carried away by Pluto. The islands of Lipari to the north-east of Sicily, between it and Italy, were anciently denominated either *Æolides*, from *Æolus* the fabled god of the winds, in consequence of the tempestuous weather near them, or *Vulcaniæ*, from Vulcan the fabled god of fire, on account of the volcanoes found there, particularly in Strombolo, then called Strongyle, or the round island. These islands followed the fate of others near Sicily, being subject at first to Carthage, and at last to Rome.

Malta to the south of Sicily was anciently called Melita, noted for the production of cotton, originally peopled by the Phenicians, then possessed by the Car-

thaginiāns, and afterward by the Romans. Another island of the same name on the coast of Illyricum, in the Adriatic, has been supposed by some to have been the place where the Apostle Paul was shipwrecked.

THRACE, MACEDONIA, GREECE, &c.

To the north of Ancient Greece was the country of Thrace, which was separated on the north from Mæsia by mount Hæmus, bounded on the east by the Euxine or Black Sea, the Thracian Bosphorus, the Propontis, and the Hellespont, on the south by the Ægean sea, and on the west by Macedonia, from which it was anciently separated by the Strymon, and afterward by the Nessus or Nestus.

Mount Hæmus was a ridge of mountains south of the Ister or Danube, and parallel to it, from the summit of which it has been said, that both the Euxine and Adriatic seas might be seen. Rhodopé, another ridge parallel to Hæmus, in the centre of Thrace, was celebrated in the history of Orpheus. From mount Hæmus ran the Hebrus opposite to the island of Samothrace. From Rhodope ran the Nessus by Abdēra, the birth place of Democritus, into the Ægean sea opposite to the island of Thasus. Between the Nessus and the Strymon was the city of Philippi, where Brutus was defeated, and where the apostle Paul was imprisoned.

On the Bosphorus, which unites the Euxine and the Propontis, was situate the ancient city of Byzantium, afterward called Constantinople. Other cities named from Roman emperors, as Adrianopolis and Trajanopolis, were built on the banks of the Hebrus. In like manner Philippopolis on the Hebrus was built by Philip of Macedon, the father of Alexander.

The Hellespont, or sea of Hellé, so called from a Theban princess drowned there, is a strait between

the Propontis and the Ægean sea, washing the eastern coast of the Thracian Chersonesus or peninsula. Into this strait opposite to Lampsacus, a city in Asia, ran the Ægos potamos or goat's river, where the Lacedæmonian general Lysander entirely defeated the naval power of the Athenians. On the same strait was the city of Sestus, opposite to Abydus in Asia, places famous for the history of Hero and Leander. Here, by order of Xerxes, was made a bridge of boats to transport his army, which he afterward reviewed in the plains of the Dorisci to the west of the Hebrus.

Before Macedonia was considered as a part of Greece, or Philip and Alexander had extended its limits, it reached only from the Strymon to the Peneus, or, according to Cæsar, only to the Aliacmon.

South from the mouth of the Strymon, on the gulf called from that river, was Stagira, where Aristotle was born. In the peninsula between the Strymonic and the Singitic gulfs was mount Athos, through which, by order of Xerxes, a navigable canal was cut.

In the peninsula called Pallené, between the Toronean and the Thermatic gulfs, or on the isthmus uniting it to the continent, stood Potidæa (one cause of the Peloponnesian war), and Olynthus, both of which Philip of Macedon took from the Athenians. Therma, at the termination of the gulf, was the most ancient name of Thessalonica, where Cicero resided during his banishment, and to the Christians of which city the apostle Paul wrote two epistles. Near the north-western coast of the same gulf was Pella, the birth place of Philip and his son Alexander. Still more to the south were Methone, where Philip's right eye was shot out by an arrow, and Pydna, where the forces of Perseus, the last king of Macedon, were defeated by the Romans under Paulus Æmilius. A little to the north-west of both places was Beraea, the inhabitants of which were commended by Luke for their liberal and inquiring spirit.

On the confines of Macedonia and Thessaly was mount Olympus, on account of its height and fertility

the fabled residence of the gods. At least the inland part of Thessaly was surrounded by mountains, and was, it is said, anciently covered with water. Pelion and Ossa were to the east, Olympus to the north, Pindus to the west, and Æta to the south.

Between Olympus and Ossa, along the banks of the Peneus, was the vale of Tempé. To the west of Olympus, on the confines of Macedonia, was mount Pierus sacred to the muses. Near the banks of the Enipeus, which ran into the Apidanus, and afterward into the Peneus, were the plains of Pharsalia, where Pompey was defeated by Cæsar. Not far distant to the east was Pheræ, which Pelopidas, though with the loss of his own life, deprived of its tyrant Alexander.

In the Thessalian plains many horses were bred, and the inhabitants being skilful riders gave rise to the fable of the Centaurs, who were said to be half horses and half men.

To the west of Macedonia and Thessaly, separated from them by different ridges of mount Pindus, along the Adriatic, were Illyricum and Epirus. In the former was the port of Epidamnus or Dyrrachium, famous for the military and hostile operations of Pompey and Cæsar, and where those who sailed from Brundusium usually landed; though from Oricum in Epirus, farther southward to the Garganian promontory, was the shortest but not the safest passage. Epirus is best known as having had the ambitious and restless Pyrrhus for its king. Chaonia, one of its provinces, was protected to the east by a chain of mountains called Acroceraunian, because their summits were frequently struck with lightning.

To the east was the country of the Molossi (where was Dodōna fabled for oracular oaks), from which ran into Thresprotia the rivers Achéron and Cocytus, converted by the poets into infernal streams; not far distant from which was the pestilential lake Avernus. To the north, opposite to the island of Corcyra, in which were the gardens of Alcinous, were the river

and town of Thyamis, near which Atticus, the friend of Cicero, had an estate.

In Acarnania, on the south of the Ambracian gulf in Greece properly so called, was the city of Actium, noted for the victory obtained by Octavius Cæsar over Antony and Cleopatra, in commemoration of which Nicopolis, or the city of victory, was built on the northern side of the gulf, and games observed every five years were instituted at Actium. Leucadia was joined to Acarnania in the time of Thucydides, who relates, that ships were drawn over the isthmus, which was afterward dug through by the inhabitants.

East of Acarnania was Ætolia, inhabited by a warlike people, who opposed the Athenians, and even at first the Romans, with success, and had gained possession of the city and harbour of Naupactus in the territories of the Locri-Ozolæ, situate on the Corinthian gulf, and so called from the many ships built there.

North of them, at the foot of the mounts Oeta and Parnassus was the small country of Doris, inhabited by one of the most ancient tribes of the Greeks, whose simple rural dialect was deemed well adapted for pastoral poetry.

Locris was of larger extent, and inhabited by several tribes bearing the name of the country; but was principally remarkable for containing the pass of Thermopylæ, a place so called from its hot springs or baths, situate between a precipice of mount Oeta and the sea, where a small band of Spartans under Leonidas thrice repulsed the whole army of Xerxes, but being attacked in the rear, were at length overpowered and slain.

South of Locris was the country of Phocis, through the midst of which extended the chain of lofty mountains called Parnassus, whither the inhabitants of Delphi retired for refuge during the invasion of Xerxes, and which, on account of its grandeur and beauty, the poets consecrated to the Muses. Near Delphi was the Castalian fountain, a draught of which, it was fabled,

communicated the spirit of poetry. Delphi was protected by mountains instead of walls, and was famous for the temple and oracle of Apollo, as well as for the celebration of the Pythian games in honour of that deity every fifth year. At this place, in the spring, assembled the Amphictyonic council, to deliberate on the common affairs of Greece; in the autumn they met at Anthēla near Thermopylæ. Cirrha, on the Corinthian gulf, was the port of Delphi; and on a small peninsula to the east was Anticyra, noted for hellebore. Through Phocis ran the river Cephīsus into the lake Copais in the midst of Boeotia.

Boeotia extended north of Attica and Megaris from the Eurīpus, a strait between the continent and Eubœa, to the Corinthian gulf. It was a fertile region, but its atmosphere was usually so thick, that in the opinion of some, notwithstanding several splendid exceptions, as Pindar, Epaminondas, and Plutarch, it occasioned a general dulness of the inhabitants.

Plutarch was a native of Chæronēa, a town near the Cephīsus, on the borders of Phocis, where Philip of Macedon defeated the combined forces of the Thebans and Athenians. At the foot of mount Helicon, a ridge in the south of Boeotia, consecrated to the muses, was the village of Ascra, where Hesiod was born. Not far to the eastward was Leuctra, where Epaminondas first defeated the Lacedæmonians. Near mount Cithæron, a ridge separating Boeotia and Attica, stood Platæa, where the army of Mardonius the Persian general, left by Xerxes in Greece, was defeated, and himself slain.

Thebes the capital of Boeotia, a city built by Cadmus, who introduced letters into Greece, was noted in antiquity for its unfortunate kings, and finally for its own terrible destruction by Alexander.

From Aulis on the Euripus, opposite to Chalcis in Eubœa, sailed the Grecian fleet to Troy. At Delium on the same coast was a temple of Apollo, constructed on the model of the temple at Delos, where, after the defeat of the Athenians by the Boeotians, Socrates saw

his pupil Xenophon lying senseless on the ground, and took him on his shoulders, and carried him to a place of safety. To the south; on the Asōpus, was Tanāgra the birth place of the poetess Corinna, the inhabitants of which place were fond of cock-fighting.

Along the north-east coast of Bœotia and Attica lay the island of Eubœa, separated from the continent by the Euripus, a strait still noted for the irregularity of its tides.

Attica was a peninsula of a triangular form, having its base toward Bœotia, and its vortex in the promontory of Sunium, to the south of mount Laurium, which was noted for silver mines. Of the other mountains Pentelicus was famous for marble quarries, and Hy-mettus for honey. Most of the mountains in this country produced abundance of olives.

North of Pentelicus was Marathon famed for the victory obtained by Miltiades over the Persians in the reign of Darius. Among the mountains of Parnes was the fort of Phylé, which, with only thirty men, Thrasybulus seized, when he undertook to deliver his country from the thirty tyrants. Decelia, to the east, was another fortified place, which, by the advice of Alcibiades, the Spartans garrisoned during the Peloponnesian war. Eleusis, a city in the west of Attica, gave name to the Eleusinian mysteries instituted in honour of Ceres.

Athens was the metropolis of this celebrated country, and took its name from Minerva, to whom it was dedicated. Her temple was in the citadel, and near it was the Areopagus, where the apostle Paul addressed the Athenians. Athens had three harbours. Phalērum, the ancient port, being very incommodious, and Munichia being better fitted for a fortification, were both superseded by the Piræus to the west of the Munichian peninsula. By the advice of Themistocles they were all connected with the city by a wall. Among many other famous places in the vicinity of Athens, were the grove of Acadēmus, where was the school of Plato, and the Lyceum, where Aristotle lectured.

To the west of Attica was the island of Salamis, on the eastern coast of which the Persian fleet of Xerxes was defeated by the skill of Themistocles.

South of Salamis was the island of Ægina, to whose inhabitants the prize of valour was given after the battle of Salamis. Long did they contend with the Athenians for naval superiority. At length they were subdued, and so cruelly treated by their haughty rivals, that, though the Lacedæmonians restored their island to them, they never recovered their former power.

East from Sunium was the small island of Helēna, so called from the queen of Sparta, who first landed there after her elopement with Paris.

South-east from Helena was Ceos (one of the Cycladēs, being twelve or more islands round Delos), where the poet Simonides was born. Delos was famous for the nativity and worship of Apollo and Diana. To Gyarus and Seriphus criminals were banished by the Roman emperors. To the east of Seriphus were Paros noted for marble, and Naxos celebrated for vines and the worship of Bacchus.

Megaris connected Attica with the isthmus, but was little noted, unless for its hostilities with the Athenians, in defiance of which Euclid, who afterward delivered lectures at Megara, frequently disguised himself as a woman, and went by night to Athens to receive instruction from Socrates.

South of Greece properly so called was the Peloponnesus or island of Pelops, so named from a son of Tantalus, by whom it was originally colonized, and since denominated the Morea from its resemblance in shape to the leaf of a plane tree.

On the isthmus (where the Isthmian games were celebrated every fifth year in honour of Neptune) was the city of Corinth, which, in consequence of the dangers arising from coasting the Peloponnesus, became a great mart for commerce by means of its two ports Lechæum on the Corinthian or Crissæan gulf, and Cenchreæ on the Saronic. North-west from Corinth was Sicyon, the capital of the most ancient Grecian kingdom.

Both Corinth and Sicyon have by some been included in the province of Achaia, a narrow slip of land extending along the Corinthian gulf to the promontory Araxum, and separated to the south from the rest of Peloponnesus by a ridge of mountains.

Near Ægium Agamemnon assembled the Grecian chieftains before the siege of Troy.

Southward from the promontory Araxum, washed by the Ionian sea was the small country of Elis, less noted for its chief town of that name than for the Olympian games celebrated at Pisa (afterward called Olympia) every fifth year in honour of Jupiter.

Four complete years formed an Olympiad.

At Scillus on the borders of Triphylia Xenophon wrote most of his works.

Arcadia, the country of shepherds, occupied the centre of the Peloponnesus, and was the only inland province. From the north ran the little river Styx, a name given by the poets to the stream over which they fabled that the dead were ferried by Chiron into the infernal regions, because its waters were pernicious, if not poisonous.

Among the chief towns in this country were Mantinea, where Epaminondas conquered and fell, Tegēa a rival Republic, and Megalopolis founded by the same illustrious commander.

To the east of Arcadia, and to the south of Corinthia, was the province of Argolis, which was called the cradle of the Greeks, because here lived the most ancient of those who were so denominated. In the north of this province the Nemæan games were celebrated in honour of Hercules every three years. South of that place was Mycenæ the city of Agamemnon. But Argos afterward became the capital of the province.

East of Argos, on the Saronic gulf, opposite to the island of Ægina, stood Epidaurus, near which was the temple of Esculapius the god or father of medicine. At Træzen to the south Theseus was educated, near

the coast of which place was the island of Calauria, where Demosthenes poisoned himself.

Messenia, a province in the south-west of the Peloponnesus, was separated from Elis by the river Neda. In this country some have thought was the city of Pylos, (where the sage Nestor reigned) a port on the Ionian Sea; but Homer describes that place as being in Triphylia.

Messenia was best known for its calamitous wars with the Spartans, against whom the forts on mount Ithome and mount Ira were in successive contentions long and bravely, though in vain, defended. To the south, near the head of the Messenian gulf, was the city of Messene, founded or rebuilt by Epaminondas.

Messenia was separated from Laconia by the ridge of mountains called Taygetus, a branch of which extended to the neighbourhood of Lacedæmon or Sparta. By this city ran the Eurōtas into the Laconian gulf. West from its mouth stood Gythium, the port of Lacedæmon, a place of great strength. On the north-eastern shore of the gulf was Helos, whose inhabitants were reduced to slavery by the Spartans.

The land coasting the gulf is of a semi-elliptical form, and terminated to the west in the promontory of Tænarus, where was a temple of Neptune, and to the east in the promontory of Malæa, near which navigation was very dangerous.

To the south of Malæa lay the island of Cythera, noted for the worship of Venus, which being brought thither by the Phenicians to Scandea, a port on the eastern side, might occasion the fable, that the goddess rose out of the sea.

The largest of the Greek islands was Crete, so called from the commodity of chalk, which it furnished. In the centre of this island, where it was broadest, was the lofty mountain called Ida, the summit of which was always covered with snow. In a cave of mount Dicté, in the east of Crete, Jupiter is said to have been born. He was worshipped with peculiar honour in every part of the island. Homer celebrated this isle as contain-

ing 100 cities. Those of most note were Gnossus near mount Ida, the seat of Minos, Gortyna, where was the celebrated labyrinth, and Cydonia in the north-west, called by Florus, the metropolis.

The ship in which the Apostle Paul was conveyed prisoner to Italy sailed along the eastern side of the island by the promontory of Salmoné, and along the southern near Lasēa and the Fair Havens; and was driven by the wind and nearly wrecked on the coast of Clauda, a little isle to the south-west of Crete.

Cyprus in the east of the Mediterranean, opposite to the coast of Cilicia, abounded with copper, and was devoted to the worship of Venus. The principal temple was at Paphos. There the Apostle Paul, after having passed through the island from east to west from Salamis, converted the Roman proconsul Sergius Paulus. Salamis was founded by Teucer in memory of his native country, whence he was banished. At Citium in the south Zeno the stoic was born.

Of the other Grecian islands many lay along the coast of Asia. Lemnos was situate in the Ægean Sea between mount Athos and Troy. It contained many blacksmiths, and was therefore deemed sacred to Vulcan.

In Lesbos to the south-east the chief towns were Methymna the native place of Arion, and Mitylene that of Pittacus, one of the wise men of Greece, of the poet Alcæus, and of the poetess Sappho. Both Lesbos and Chios to the south, opposite to Teos, were noted for wine.

To the west of the promontory of Mycalé, where the Greeks defeated the Persians on the day when the battle of Platea was fought, was the island of Samos, where Pythagoras was born, where Juno was worshipped; and Icaria, whence, or from the son of Dedalus, the sea around was called Icarian.

To the south of these was the island of Patmos, where the Apocalypse was written. To the north-west of Rhodes, opposite to Halicarnassus in Caria, was the island of Cos, the country of Hippocrates the physician, and of Apelles the painter. Rhodes was situate

to the south-west of Lycia, and was remarkable for its commerce and for its Colossus.

All these islands in the eastern part of the Ægean Sea, on the coast of Asia, were called Sporadēs, or the isles scattered abroad.



ASIA.

IN Asia the ancients observed several extensive chains of mountains, as the Riphæan, the source of the Tanais or Don, Taurus, which began in Pamphylia and divided Asia into north and south, Imaus, which extended through Scythia or Tatary, and was called the stony girdle of Asia, Niphātes between Armenia and Assyria, and Caucasus between the Euxine sea and the Caspian. All these mountains however, except the Riphæan, were reckoned by Pliny branches of Taurus.

Though Asia minor be not a very ancient name, yet by it we may designate that extensive tract of country now called Natolia, which is situate between the Euxine and the Mediterranean, and extended from the Ægean Sea to the river Euphrates. Its provinces were numerous, but not accurately defined.

In Mysia major, or Phrygia minor, to the north-west, near the promontory Sigæum (where was the tomb of Achilles), at the foot of mount Ida, and at the mouth of the Xanthus or Scamander, below its junction with the Simois, stood the city of Ilium or Troy, the siege of which by the Grecians during ten years has been made illustrious by the genius of Homer and of Virgil.

In Mysia minor, on an island of the Propontis (or sea of Marmora), joined to the continent, stood Cyzicus, the siege of which by Mithridates was raised by Lucullus. Near it ran the river Granicus, on the banks of which Alexander first defeated the Persians.

Bithynia extended from the Thracian Bosphorus to the river Parthenias. On the Bosphorus stood Chal-

cedon, called the city of the blind, because its founders preferred its situation to that of Byzantium. Farther inland, and to the south, was Nicomedia, near which Annibal was buried, and Nicæa (Nice), where the first general council of ecclesiastical delegates was held.

In Paphlagonia, to the east of Bithynia, on the shore of the Euxine, was Sinopè the birth place of Diogenes.

Galatia, to the south of Paphlagonia, was a corruption of Gallo-Grecia, and took that name from some emigrant Gauls, by whom it was colonized after the burning of Rome. To the Christians in this province the Apostle Paul wrote an epistle with his own hand.

Pontus, along the east of the Euxine from the river Halys to the borders of Colchis, was the kingdom of Mithridates. Ceræsus, a sea-port town, gave name to the cherry-tree, which was brought into Italy by Lucullus.

Colchis, to the east of the Euxine, was the country celebrated for the expedition of the Argonauts under Jason in search of the golden fleece, or for the fine wool of its sheep. From Phasis, which stood on a river of that name, pheasants were probably brought.

The western coast of Asia minor, along the Ægean Sea, was colonized by the Greeks. Æolia was peopled from Ætolia.

Ionia contained the following places. 1. Phocæa, a colony from which founded Marseilles. 2. Smyrna on the river Meles, one of the seven cities which contended for the honor of being the place of Homer's birth, according to the line Smyrna, Rhodus, Colophon, Salamis, Chios, Argos, Athenæ. 3. Erythræ opposite to the island of Chios, and once the residence of a Sybil. 4. Teos on the south of the same peninsula, where Anacreon was born. 5. Ephesus on the Caysster famous for the temple of Diana, where were born Heraclitus the philosopher, and Parrhasius the painter, and whence the Apostle Paul was driven by a riot after a residence of nearly three years. 6. Priene, opposite to the island of Samos, where lived Bias, called one of the seven wise men of Greece. 7. Mi-

Ietus, where lived Thales the father of philosophy, Anaximander the inventor of dials and maps, and Timotheus the musician, and where the Apostle Paul took an affecting leave of the Ephesian Christians. 8. Myus near the mouth of the Maeander, appointed by Artaxerxes to supply Themistocles with meat, as Lampsacus in Mysia was to furnish him with wine, and Magnesia with bread.

Lydia, the kingdom of Cræsus, whom Cyrus subdued, was also called Maeona, and originally included Ionia. The burning of Sardes its capital by the revolted Ionians, at the instigation of the Athenians, occasioned the first invasion of Greece by the Persians. Near Magnesia Scipio (hence called Asiaticus) defeated Antiochus. In Lydia were the seven churches to which the Apocalypse was addressed, namely, Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamus, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea.

To the east of Lydia was Phrygia, properly so called, an inland country, the source of the Maeander celebrated for its windings, and containing Gordium noted for the knot to be untied by the conqueror of Asia, which Alexander cut with his sword.

Laodicea was famous for the wool of its sheep. To the Christians at this place was probably read the epistle directed to the Ephesians, as well as the similar one addressed to the disciples at Colosse.

Halicarnassus in Caria was the native place of Herodotus the father of history, and of Dionysius the historian of Rome. There was the celebrated Mausoleum erected by Artemisia queen of Caria, in honour of her husband Mausolus.

Cnidus in the peninsula of Doris, to the north-west of Rhodes, was sacred to Venus, and contained the admirable statue of her, which was wrought by Praxiteles.

In Lycia, to the east of Caria, was the port of Patara famous for the oracle of Apollo, where the Apostle Paul landed as he went up to Jerusalem; and also the city of Xanthus, in the flames of which, kindled

by themselves, most of its inhabitants chose to perish rather than submit to Brutus.

At Perga in Pamphylia Mark forsook Paul and Barnabas on their first apostolical journey, and at Antioch in Pisidia Paul preached in the Jewish synagogue.

At the mouth of the river Eurymēdon, which ran from mount Taurus through Pamphylia into the sea at Aspendus, Cimon destroyed the Persian fleet and army.

Isauria and Lycaonia, to the north of Pamphylia, were intersected by branches of mount Taurus. As there was a tradition that Jupiter and Mercury had been in this country, so when the lame man was healed at Lystra, the inhabitants of that city were with difficulty restrained from paying divine honours to Paul and Barnabas. Yet not many days afterward some Jews came from Iconium, another city in the same province, and persuaded the multitude to stone Paul, who however recovered from his wounds, went to Derbe a third chief town, and sailed from Attalia a port in Pamphylia to Antioch in Syria.

Cilicia, a province to the east of Pamphylia, to the south of Cappadocia, and to the north of Cyprus, was almost hemmed in by mountains on the land side; and the various entrances were called Pylæ or gates. Along the coast was the city of Soli, said to have been founded by Solon, as well as another town of the same name in the island of Cyprus. At one of these places the emigrant Athenians, deviating from the purity of their native tongue, occasioned the application of the term *solecism* to similar corruptions.

Near the river Cydnus was the city of Tarsus, the birth place of the Apostle Paul, where philosophy and the sciences were diligently cultivated. By bathing in the Cydnus when he was warm, Alexander was thrown into a dangerous fever. On the confines of Syria stood Issus, where Alexander defeated Darius, and in the neighbourhood of which he built the towns of Nicopolis and Alexandria on the Mediterranean. At Tyana on the borders of Cappadocia was born

Apollonius, by some deemed a philosopher, by others an impostor.

Syria extended from Cilicia, from which it was separated by mount Amāsus, to Arabia and Egypt, and was situate between the Mediterranean and the Euphrates, and included Commagēne, Seleucis or Syria proper, Cælesyria, Phenicia, and Palestine. In Commagēne, the chief town was Samosāta on the Euphrates, the birth place of Lucian, below which stood Zeugma, where Alexander transported his army over that river opposite to Apamēa. Through Syria proper, north from Heliopolis, now Balbeck, where was a temple of the sun, ran the Orontes by Emesa and Antioch, into the sea to the south of Seleucia the port of Antioch. At Emesa Heliogabālus was priest of the sun, and at Antioch the disciples of Jesus were first called Christians. To the east were Beræa, now Aleppo, and Bambycæ or Hierapolis famous for the temple of the Syrian goddess Atargatis (with a woman's face and a fish's tail), by the Greeks called Derceto.

Cæle or hollow Syria was so called, because it was situate between two parallel mountains, Libanus and Antilibanus. On the Chrysorrhoas, or golden stream, was the chief town Damascus, near which Paul was converted, and whence damasks and damascenes derived their names. Between the Orontes and Euphrates stood Tadmor or Palmyra in the wilderness, mentioned in the first book of Kings as built by Solomon, and long defended against Aurelian the Roman emperor by queen Zenobia with the aid of her secretary Longinus.

Phœnicia was a province of small extent in the north of Palestine along the Mediterranean, but celebrated and enriched by the commerce of its two cities Tyre and Sidon.

The Holy Land, at first called the land of Canaan, and afterward Palestine, seemed to be separated from other countries by a wall of mountains, of which the most noted were Hermon in the north-east, Gilead and Arnon to the east, and Seir to the south between Palestine and Idumæa. The Jordan (or river Dan) ran

through the eastern part of the province from the sea of Galilee into the Dead sea, where Sodom and Gomorrah were situate.

“The first division of this country was made in the time of the patriarchs, and, under the name of Canaan, was inhabited by twelve different nations, whose names are mentioned in the Bible. Afterward the country was divided into the twelve following tribes. Asher, Naphtali, Zebulon, Issachar, Manasseh, Gad, Ephraim, Benjamin, Dan, Simeon, Judah, Reuben. Thirdly, it was divided into the two kingdoms of Judah and Israel, the former containing the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, the latter the other ten tribes. Lastly, after it was conquered by the Romans, it was divided into tetrarchies, of which the principal were Judæa, Samaria, Peræa, Galilæa, Ituræa, Trachonitis.” *Editor.*

The lands allotted by Joshua to the tribes of Gad and Reuben were to the east of the Jordan. Manasseh had possessions on both sides. Naphtali, Benjamin, and Judah were inland. Asher, Zebulon, Issachar, Ephraim, Dan, and Simeon were washed by the Mediterranean.

In the south of Asher, on the sea coast, was mount Carmel, the retreat of the prophet Elijah. In the land of Reuben was mount Nebo or Pisgah, whence Moses had a view of Canaan. Mount Hor, where Aaron died, was on the confines of Edom.

In the time of Christ the mountainous country in the north-east of Palestine was called Trachonitis. The union of ten cities in a common league along the eastern coast of the sea of Galilee occasioned that part of the country to be called Decapolis. But the chief provinces to the west of the Jordan along the Mediterranean, though not accurately divided, were Galilee, Samaria, and Judæa.

Between two branches of the Jordan was Cæsaræa Philippi, so named from Herod’s brother, where Jesus announced himself the Messiah to his apostles. In the Gospels the sea of Galilee is also called the lake of Gennesaret, and the sea of Tiberias, from places so

named to the north or south. Bethsaida to the north-east of the same lake was the native place of the Apostles Philip, Andrew, and Peter. At Capernaum, which was situate exactly north, Jesus resided some time, and healed the nobleman's son, and Peter's mother-in-law. At Cana in the north-west of Galilee he attended a nuptial feast, and turned water into wine. At Ptolemais or Aco, now Acre, a port in Galilee, Paul landed on his last journey to Jerusalem, mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles. Nazareth, where Jesus spent most of his early youth, was in the midst of Galilee. To the east was Tabor, the mount of transfiguration, to the south Naim, where the widow's son was restored to life.

Samaria occupied the middle of Palestine, and contained the mountains of Gilboa, where Saul and Jonathan were slain; Jezrael, where was Naboth's vineyard; Salem opposite to Bethabara, where John baptized; Samaria, Ahab's capital, afterward called Sebaste, or Augusta in honour of the Roman emperor; and Sichem between the mounts Ebal and Gerizim, where the Samaritans worshipped, and near which, at a well, Jesus taught the Samaritan woman the nature of religious devotion.

East of Sichem was Iscariot, which gave name to Judas the traitor. Cæsarea in the west of Samaria, on the shore of the Mediterranean, built or improved by the first Herod, was the residence of the Roman governors, where Herod Agrippa suddenly died, where Cornelius the centurion was converted, and where Paul was detained in prison more than two years, till after his appeal to Cæsar he was sent to Rome. In the south of the same province was the sea-port of Joppa, where some have fabled, that Andromeda was set at liberty by Perseus, where lived the charitable Dorcas, whom Peter restored, and where he saw the vision, which prepared him for the conversion of Cornelius.

In the province of Judæa, near the Jordan, were Ai and Jericho, cities taken by Joshua, Arimathea in the west, the residence of Joseph, who buried Jesus,

and Jerusalem the capital of the Holy Land. To the north of Jerusalem was Emmaus, where Christ's manner of breaking bread discovered him to the two disciples after his resurrection; to the south was Bethlehem, where David lived in his youth, the reputed birth place of Jesus; to the west mount Calvary, where he was crucified; and to the east, beyond the brook Kedron, were the mount of Olives, whither he went after eating the passover with his Apostles, Gethsemane, where he prayed and was betrayed, and Bethany, where he ascended into heaven.

Within the walls of Jerusalem, on mount Moriah, the place intended for the sacrifice of Isaac, were the temple in the east of the city, protected by the tower Antonia built by Herod, where the Romans kept a guard during the great feasts, the city of David in the west, and mount Sion separated by the wall from the valley of Hin-nom, the scene of inhuman superstition in idolatrous times.

In the south of Judæa were Mamre and Hebron, near which was the cave of Machpelah, the burial place of Abraham and his family. The Philistines long occupied the south-west part of Judæa, and their chief places were Gath the capital, Azotus and Ascalon nearer the sea, and Gaza (or treasure), a frontier town on the confines of Egypt, so called, because Cambyses deposited his military chest there, a place besieged and taken by Alexander with circumstances of uncommon cruelty, near which in the desert Philip converted and baptised the Ethiopian eunuch.

[*For a further account of Palestine see Clarke's Travels in Greece and the Holy Land, and Chateaubriand's Travels.*]

The region of Mesopotamia was so called, because it was situate between the Euphrates and the Tigris. Nisibis on the Mygdonius, a stream running into the Tigris, became the barrier city of the Romans on the side of Persia. Seleucia, at the confluence of the Tigris with the Euphrates, was built by Seleucus Nicanor, and exhausted Babylon of its inhabitants. At Carræ (perhaps the more ancient Haran mentioned in

the history of Abraham), between the Chaboras and the Euphrates, Crassus was defeated and slain.

To the south-west of Mesopotamia was Chaldæa, of which the chief city was Babylon on the Euphrates, where probably was the tower of Babel, a word rendered by some *confusion*, by others the *court of Bel*. To the east was Assyria, of which the capital was Ninus or Nineveh on the Tigris. Not far to the east was Arbela, famous for the total and final defeat of Darius by Alexander.

In Media, which extended along the south of the Hyrcanian or Caspian lake, the chief city was Ecbatana founded by Dejoces the first king. This place afterward became the summer residence of the Persian monarchs, as Susa was the winter residence. At Pasagarda they were usually crowned, and Cyrus the first was buried. Persepolis on the Araxes, which finally became the chief city, was laid in ruins by the revenge or the madness of Alexander.

In ancient as well as in modern times Arabia was considered as divided into Deserta, Petraea, and Felix. In Arabia Deserta, or in the province of Palmyra, was Thapsacus on the Euphrates, where was a bridge crossed by Darius both before and after his defeat by Alexander at Issus, but where Cyrus the younger had waded through the river with his army before the battle of Cunaxa in Assyria.

Petra was the capital of Arabia Petraea, in which country were Horeb and Sinai, two cliffs in the northern part of the same range of mountains. On the north-eastern branch of the Arabian gulf, or Red Sea, stood Berenice, anciently Ezion Geber, whence Solomon's vessels sailed to Ophir, supposed to have been a port in Sofala, on the south-east coast of Africa. Arabia Petraea included the land of Edom, where was mount Seir on the confines of Moab to the east of the Dead Sea.

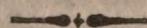
In the south was Arabia Felix, the country of the Sabæans, which yielded frankincense, myrrh, and oth-

er aromatics, and was fertile in comparison of the rest of the barren country of Arabia.

Parthia was anciently a province in the north-east of Persia, of which the capital was Hecatompylos, or the city with a hundred gates; but after the death of Alexander its extended boundaries rendered it formidable to Rome, till at length, in the third century, it again became part of the Persian empire.

To the north-east of Parthia was Bactriana, where Alexander punished Bessus the murderer of Darius, and afterward crossed mount Imaus to invade India. The valour of Porus, though defeated on the Hydas-pes, a branch of the Indus, checked the career of the Macedonian conqueror. In honour of his horse Alexander founded the city of Bucephala. His army refused to pass the Hypasis, and obliged him to return to Babylon, where he died either of intoxication or by poison. His fleet however, under the command of Nearchus, sailed down the Indus, and thus prepared the way for farther discoveries in the east.

The island Taprobana is mentioned by some Roman writers, but it is doubted whether it was Sumatra or Ceylon. The Seres, or the ancient inhabitants of China, were scarcely known till they introduced silk (hence called Sericum) into the western parts of the world.



AFRICA.

THOUGH the accounts of voyages round Africa by the Phenicians and by Hanno the Carthaginian be admitted as true, yet much less was known of this continent in ancient than in modern times. The Madeira islands were called Purpurariæ, because Juba, the last Numidian prince, set up a manufacture of purple there. The Fortunate isles, to which the emperor Sertorius once wished to retire, are supposed to have been the Canaries (originally so named, it has been said, on account of their large dogs), of which Teneriffe was

called Nivaria, because the peak, one of the highest mountains in the world, was covered with snow. The islands, called Hesperides, and isles of the Gorgons, the scene of many fables, are supposed to have been the Cape Verd islands. Beyond these Plato described the island Atlantis as being situate, which, since he has represented it as larger than Asia and Africa, some have supposed to be America.

Their wars with Carthage made the Romans acquainted with Numidia, whence they pursued Jugurtha into the country of Mauritania to the west, where ruled Bocchus his father-in-law, whose dominions were separated from his by the river Mulucha. The Numidians were originally called Nomades or Shepherds from their wandering mode of life in search of pasture for their flocks and herds. At Cirta, the capital, Adherbal was killed, as Hiempsal had been at Thirmida, by the orders of Jugurtha, who was defeated by Metellus at Thala, where his treasures were kept, and by Marius at Capsa. Hippo Regius, near the river Rubricatus, was the episcopal seat of Augustine; and at Zama near the deserts Annibal was defeated by Scipio.

To the east of Numidia was the province called by the Romans Africa proper, the capital of which, Carthage, was founded by a colony of Tyrians under the command of queen Dido. At Utica, to the west of Carthage, the second Cato, after the defeat of Scipio by Cæsar at Thapsus, despairing of the liberty of Rome, put himself to death. Between Utica and Carthage ran the river Bagrada, where was killed an enormous serpent, which for some time stopped the progress of the Roman army commanded by Regulus.* At Tu-

* This relation would be deemed marvellous, if its credibility had not been confirmed by a late traveller of reputation. See *Jackson's Account of the Empire of Marocco. Chap. VII.*

“ The *Boah*, or desert snake, is an enormous monster, from twenty to eighty feet long, as thick as a man's body, and of a dingy colour. This inhabitant of the desert of Sahara is not venomous, though it is not less destructive. Its velocity is so great that it is impossible to escape the Boah. It will twist itself round an

nis, to the east of Carthage, Regulus was defeated and taken prisoner by the military skill of Xantippus the Spartan.

The Syrtic region, situate between the less and greater Syrtes or quicksands, was afterward called Tripolitana, from its three principal cities Oea, Sabrāta, and Septis; the last of which at least was founded by the Sidonians, and all paid a tribute to Carthage. To the west this district was separated from Africa proper by the river Triton, near which, according to mythology, Minerva was born, and was therefore called Tritonia.

In the height of its power the empire of Carthage extended along the coast of Africa from the straits called the pillars of Hercules to the region of Cyrēne. After many wars the boundaries were fixed by the patriotic zeal of the Carthaginian Philæni, who consented to be buried alive rather than allow, that they did not set off at the same time with their antagonists according to the agreement, *that where they met, their several territories should extend.* Hence the place was called the altars of the Philæni.

On the eastern side Cyrenaica was bounded and separated from Egypt by a declivity called Catabathmos, formed by a ridge of protecting mountains.

The western district of this country was called Pentapolis from its five cities, namely, Cyrene the birth place of Aristippus (the forerunner of Epicurus), and of Carneades the Academician, founded by a colony of Greeks from Thera one of the Sporades; Apollonia the port of Cyrene; Ptolemais, anciently Barce, named from the Ptolemies; Arsinoe named from the wife of Philadelphus; Berenice, anciently Hesperis, near which was the garden of the Hesperides.

In ancient times no country in Africa, nor perhaps in the world, was more celebrated than Egypt. The

ox, crush its bones, and then swallow it gradually; after which it lies supinely on the ground two or three days, unable to proceed till the animal be digested." It is found to the north of Sahara, and therefore might be in the route of Regulus's army. *Editor.*

lower or northern part formed by the different channels into which the river Nile diverges before its discharge into the Mediterranean, was called the Delta, and resembled the Greek letter Δ in its triangular form. To the west of the Delta was built the city of Alexandria, opposite to the island of Pharos, where was a splendid light-house erected in the reigns of the Ptolemies. Homer has represented Pharos as a day's sail from Egypt, but in Cæsar's time it was joined by a bridge, and has since become part of the main land.

On the Delta, near the mouth of the Nile's western channel, stood Canopus, so called from the pilot of Menelaus, who was buried there, a place noted for the licentious rites observed in honour of the god Serapis. But Sais was deemed the capital of the Delta, where was a temple dedicated to Minerva, to the south-west of which place, on the Canopic branch of the Nile, was Naucratis, a commercial city, the birth place of Athenæus the grammarian.

Near the mouth of the eastern channel stood Pelusium, which being the key of Egypt on the side of Phenicia, was kept strongly fortified. South-east from the Apex of the Delta, in lower Egypt, was the land of Goshen, the portion assigned by Joseph to the children of Israel.

In upper Egypt the chief places were Memphis, near which the pyramids were built, Thebes famous for its hundred gates, and Coptos the emporium of Indian and Arabian commodities.

In the same district were many cities with characteristic names, as Heliopolis, or the city of the sun, where that luminary was worshipped, Nilopolis, or the city of the Nile, Heracleopolis, or the city of Hercules, Aphroditopolis, or the city of Venus, Cynopolis, or the city of the dog, Crocodilopolis, or the city of the Crocodile, with several others of a like kind of significant names.

Near the city of Arsinoe, above Memphis, to the west of the Nile, were the most ancient Labyrinth, (burial place or state prison, which served as a model for that in Crete), and the lake of Mæris, which was dug to

receive the superfluous waters of the river during its annual inundations.

On the confines of Ethiopia (a name given to the eastern interior of Africa) were Syene, whither Juvenal was banished, situate under the southern tropic, and noted for its quarries of marble, Elephantina in an island of the Nile, and Philæ in another isle above. All these were included in the ancient Thebais, so called from its capital.

Above them were the cataracts of the Nile. The sources of this river were objects of fruitless research in ancient times, whether by Cambyses, Alexander, or others. An island in the Nile, in Ethiopia, was called Meroe, from the sister and wife of Cambyses.

Gætulia to the south of Numidia, and Lybia toward the centre of Africa, were known to the ancients only as the residence of uncivilized nations, and of wild beasts. They are still almost unknown, and are supposed to be thinly inhabited by people who are little advanced in civilization.

QUESTIONS

IN ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

WHAT parts of the world were known to the ancients ? How far did Alexander penetrate in Asia ? What ancient mariners are supposed to have sailed round the coast of Africa ?

What was Britain originally called, and why ? What nation traded to Britain ? When and for what commodity ? What were the Scilly isles hence called ? What were the islands of Man and Anglesea called, and by whom ? For what was the latter noted ? By whose means was Britain first made known to the Romans ? What calamities did the Britons suffer before they were subdued ? What works of labour did the Romans execute in Britain ? Who planned, began, improved, and completed them ? What tribes of the ancient Britons were the most distinguished, and what parts of the island did they severally inhabit ? Whither were they driven by the Saxons ? How was the conquered country then divided ? and what names were given to the whole and to the several parts ? What did the latter include ?

What was the name of ancient France ? By what nations was it possessed ? How far did their territories severally extend ? By what Roman was Gaul subdued ?

How far did Germany anciently extend ? Which was the principal tribe ? What ancient writer has describ-

ed the manners of the Germans? Who were the ancient inhabitants of Switzerland? By what Roman were they subdued? In what does he include their country?

What did Sarmatia comprehend? How far did it extend? How was it separated from Scythia? Of what invaders was it the resort? Where was Dacia? By whom conquered? To what united?

What were the more ancient names of Spain? When did it become known to the Romans? How was it divided by them? Which was the northern province? Why was it so called? What was its extent? What language and customs prevailed there? What cities did it contain, and for what have they been celebrated in history? Why was the southern province valued? What river ran through it? By what places did it run, and for what were they noted? What was Gibraltar anciently called? What towns were to the north-east, and what events occurred there? Which was the most considerable city in this province? By whom was it founded, and why? What name does it still bear? By whom was it captured?

What was the ancient name of Portugal? What Roman faction was long maintained there? By whom, and what was his fate? What islands were opposite to the mouth of the Ebro, and for what were the inhabitants famed?

What was the ancient name of Italy, and its meaning? Which part was originally called Italy, and how long? What was the northern part called, and by what river was it divided? What were the smaller streams called, which ran into it? For what were they noted? Where was Andes, and for what was it celebrated? What was the ancient name of Padua, and who was born there? Where was the second triumvirate formed? By what events in the neighbourhood was it preceded? What harbour was south of the Po, and how was it used? Between what rivers was Liguria situate? and Etruria? What manufacture originated in Etruria? What river ran through the midst of the country? What lake was between that river and the Tiber, and for

what was it noted? What town was to the north of the Arnus, and who was defeated and slain there? What place was near the source of the Tiber and who had a villa there? By what town did the Clanis run? By whom, and wherefore was the siege forsaken? What other towns were in the same province, and on what account are they celebrated in history?

Among what mountains did Umbria lie? What river formed its northern boundary? What civil war began in this neighbourhood, and how? For what was another river in this province known in history? What town in the south of Umbria did Annibal attack? What town stood on an island of the Nar, and who were born there? What province was to the south and east of Umbria? What port did it contain, by whom was it improved, and what tribute of honour was therefore paid to him? Where was Sulmo, and who was born there? What lake was to the south-west? Who attempted to drain it? What did Cladius exhibit there? What country was north of Latium? What noted places did it contain? Whence did Latium obtain its name? By what tribes was it originally inhabited? What river was its northern boundary, and what was its course? On what hills was Rome built? What other hills were in Rome? What event happened at the confluence of the Allia with the Tiber? Where was Tusculum, and for what was it famous? Where was the lake Regillus, and what event occurred there? For what was Algidum noted? What was the rival city of Rome? By whom was it founded? What other town was built by him, and what did it afterward become? What Roman took it, and what then occurred? What city was between Alba and Antium? What was the situation of Caieta, and from whom did it take its name? What was the southern part of Italy originally called, and why? What province was south of Latium? What was the chief town, and what occurred there? Who resided at Cumæ? What port was to the south-west? From whom was it named, and of what use did it become? What other celebrated places were on the shore of the bay? What lakes were

in the neighbourhood, and for what were they noted? What was Naples formerly called? What towns were near it? What was their fate? Who lost his life near Naples? What town was further inland, and what event occurred there? What island was opposite the southern promontory of Campania, and for what was it noted? How was Samnium situate? What was one of its chief towns? Its original name? Why changed? What was a neighbouring defile called, and for what was it celebrated? In what direction and how far did Apulia extend? What was the northern part of the province called, and from whom? By whom was a city founded in this district? What river ran through this province into the Adriatic? What celebrated place was near its mouth? What is a neighbouring plain still called, and why? Whither did the vanquished flee, how were they received, and what other event occurred at that place? Where was Venusium? Who was born there? For what animals has Apulia been noted? Which were the principal towns in Calabria? Where were they situate? For what were they remarkable in ancient history? What river was near Tarentum, and how were its waters used? What was the ancient name of Calabria? In what promontory did the peninsula terminate? What have it and other parts of Italy been called from their appearance in a map? How far did Lucania extend? What were its towns, and for what were they known? From whom did the promontory and bay on the Tuscan sea take their name? What people occupied the foot of Italy? What city was situate at the extremity, and whence probably did it derive its name? What was the promontory in the northern and narrowest part of the strait called? What was opposite to it? What city was on the eastern and opposite side of Italy? For what was it noted? Who was its lawgiver? What was the bay called in the narrowest part of Italy? What military remains were there? What was the promontory at the lowest extremity of the heel called? On what bay was it? For what was that place distin

guished? What island was situate to the south-east of the promontory?

What was the name of the sea which separated Corsica and Sardinia from Italy? What was the ancient name of Corsica, and for what was it noted? What was Sardinia called, and why? To what have its inhabitants given name? What rival nations contended for these islands? What other island was the chief prize, and what did it hence become? What was its use to Rome? What was it anciently called, and why? What were its northern, southern and western angles? What town was in the north-east of Sicily? What else was it called, and why? By whom was it afterward seized? What colony was first established in Sicily by the Greeks? By whom was Catana founded? How has it been injured? Where was mount Hybla, and for what was it famed? Who invited the Athenians into Sicily, and why? By whom was Syracuse founded? Whose invasion did it repel? Whose yoke did it shake off, and how? By whom was it besieged, by whom defended, and what was his fate? To what is the city now reduced? Which was the next large city in Sicily? Where situate? By whom founded, and what was its subsequent history? Which was the third considerable city, and what was its history? What town was to the north, and why was it so called? Where was Eryx, and for what was it celebrated? What were the small islands off the coast called? What event happened near them? What were the consequences? Where was Segesta? By whom was it founded? What rivulets were in the neighbourhood? Why were they so called? Whence did a port in the north-west of Sicily obtain its name? By whom was it founded? By whom was it afterward successively possessed? Where were the plains of Enna, and how are they celebrated in mythology? What were the islands to the north-east of Sicily called, and why? What was the small island to the south called? What did it produce? By whom was it originally peopled? What other island was called by the same name?

What country was to the north of ancient Greece? From what was it separated, and how was it bounded? In what direction were the mountains, and what might be seen from them? In whose story is another parallel ridge mentioned? What rivers ran from these mountains, and by what towns? For what was a town situate between the two boundary rivers famous? What were the seas and straits called between Europe and Asia? How were they connected? What celebrated towns were built upon their coasts? What other places were in like manner named? Whence did the Helle-spont take its name? What other events have happened upon it? What were the ancient limits of Macedonia? Who most increased its dominions? What work was executed at a mountain there? What were the chief places in this kingdom? Where were they situate, and for what were they celebrated? What country was to the south of Macedonia, and what famous mountain was on the confines? What other mountains were in this district? What vale was among them, and along what river? Which of the Thessalian plains became a scene of hostile contention? Who deprived Pheræ of its tyrant? What animals were bred in Thessaly, for what art were the inhabitants famous, and what fable was founded upon their skill? What provinces were to the west of Macedonia and Thessaly, and how were they separated from them? What was the port in Illyricum, and for what was it noted? For what is Epirus best known? How was one of its provinces protected? What country was to the east, and what supposed holy place was there? What rivers ran from it, and what lake was near them? What was the situation of Thyamis? Who had an estate there? What island was opposite, and for what was it famed? What province was to the south? By what gulf was it washed? For what was a town there celebrated? How was this event commemorated? How is it proved, that a neighbouring island was once joined to the continent? What province was to the east, and what were the character and history of its inhabitants? Where was Nau-

pactus situate, and why was it so called ? Where was Doris, and for what was its dialect adapted ? What was the chief place in Locris ? and what is the meaning of its name ? Where was it situate, and what memorable event occurred there ? What country was to the south ? What chain of mountains extended through the midst ? On what account has it been noted ? What spring was in the neighbourhood ? How was the town protected, and for what else was it famous ? At what other place did the Amphictyonic council assemble ? What was the port of Delphi ? What other place was on a peninsula to the east ? What river ran through Phocis ? How did that country extend ? From what island was it separated, and how ? What was the peculiarity of its climate, and the supposed consequence ? What town was on the borders of Phocis, and for what was it memorable ? What ridge of mountains was in the south of Bœotia ? and for what were it and a village at its foot noted ? What town to the eastward was the scene of a celebrated battle ? What ridge separated Bœotia from a southern province ? What town was in the neighbourhood, and for what was it celebrated ? What was the capital of Bœotia, and what was its history ? What Bœotian port was on the Euripus, and for what was it famous ? What other town was on the same coast, and of what benevolent action was it the scene ? By what remarkable place did the Asopus run ? For what was the Euripus known ?

What was the form of Attica ? How did it terminate ? What were its mountains, and for what were they noted ? What other celebrated places were there in the country ? Which was the chief town, and the origin of its name ? What curiosities did it contain ? What were its harbours ? What famous places were in its vicinity ? What islands were to the west or south of Attica, and for what were they celebrated ? What remarkable cluster was to the east, and how were they respectively distinguished ? How was Attica connected with the isthmus ?

By what names has the peninsula to the south of Greece been called, and why? What city was on the isthmus? What circumstance rendered it a place of trade? Where were its ports situate? What ancient city was to the north-west? In what province were both cities sometimes included? How far did that province extend? For what was another place in the same province distinguished? What provinces of the Peloponnesus were washed by the Ionian sea? In which was Pisa? What else was it called, and for what was it famous? Who resided at Scillus, and how did he employ himself there? What province occupied the centre of the Peloponnesus, and what other peculiarity did it possess? What stream was in the north? For what were the chief towns celebrated? How was Argolis situate? What was it called, and why? What were the chief towns, and for what were they famed? How was Messenia separated from Elis, and from Laconia? What ancient sage reigned at a city in this or an adjoining province? Whence was Messenia best known? Where was the capital, and by whom was it rebuilt? What was the chief town of Laconia? On what river was it situate? What was its port? What other noted place was in the same province? What were the western and eastern promontories of Laconia called? What island was opposite to the latter, and for what was it distinguished?

Which was the largest of the Greek islands, and whence did it derive its name? What celebrated mountain was there? In which part was it situate, and what was its constant appearance? What heathen deity was worshipped with peculiar honour in Crete, and why? In what ancient voyage was this island coasted, and what places are particularly mentioned in the account? What metal did the island of Cyprus supply? What heathen deity was most reverenced there? Where was the chief temple? What town was at the eastern extremity? By whom was it founded, and why so called? What celebrated missionary traversed the isle, and what

was his success? What city was in the south, and who was born there?

Which were the chief Grecian islands along the coast of Asia? To what deity was Lemnos dedicated, and why? What were the chief places in Lesbos, and for what were they celebrated? For what was Chios famous? Where were Samos, Icaria, and Patmos situate? and for what are they severally known? For what have Cos and Rhodes been celebrated? and what and why have the neighbouring isles been generally called?

How were the chief mountains in Asia distinguished by the ancients? Which was the principal? What may be considered as the boundaries of Asia Minor? What provinces were inland, what washed by the Euxine, the Propontis, the *Æ*gean sea, and the Mediterranean? What were the divisions of Mysia and Phrygia? What were the chief places in them, and for what events were they noted? What promontory, mountain, and rivers were in the neighbourhood of Troy? What river was in Mysia Minor, and for what event was it famed? What was the extent of Bithynia? What were its chief towns? How were they situate, distinguished, and celebrated? Where was Sinope, and who was born there? Whence did Galatia derive its name and celebrity? How far did Pontus extend? Whose kingdom was it? What fruit tree was brought into Europe from a town in this country, and by whom? What country was to the east of the Euxine, and for what was it celebrated? By whom was the western coast of Asia Minor colonized? What were particular districts called? Whence did a colony issue to found a commercial city in Gaul? What cities contended for the honour of Homer's birth, and where were they respectively situate? What other towns were there in Ionia? How were they situate, and for what were they severally noted? In what kingdom was Ionia originally included? What was the history of its most famous sovereign? What was his capital, and its his-

tory? For what were the other towns noted? To what particular churches or societies of Christians in the country was a book in the New Testament addressed? What inland country was to the north of Lydia? For what was a river, which rose here, celebrated? What famous towns were in this province, and why? What countries formed the south-west angle of Asia Minor? For what were their chief towns remarkable? What country was to the east of Caria? What sea-port was in this province, and for what else was it noted? What town in Pamphylia is mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, and why? What was the chief town in a province to the north, and what incident occurred there? What name was given to the river running through Pamphylia into the Mediterranean, and what event occurred at its mouth? How were two northern provinces intersected? What heathen tradition in this country might partly occasion an intended act of idolatry related in the Acts of the Apostles? How was a remarkable change made in the idolaters, and whither did the apostles escape from their fury? What province was in the south-east of Asia Minor? To what other provinces was it contiguous? How was it protected inland, and what were the various entrances called? How did a city either here or in Cyprus give name to deviations from purity of language, and why were the cities so called? On what river was the capital of the province situate, and for what were each noted? What place on the confines of Syria was the scene of a famous battle? What towns were built to commemorate the issue? At what place on the borders of Cappadocia was a noted man born?

What were the boundaries, extent, and provinces of Syria? What towns in Commagene were situate on the Euphrates, and for what were they noted? What were the chief places in Syria proper, how were they situate, and for what were they celebrated? Why was a province of Syria called Cæle? On what river was the chief town situate, and for what was it distinguished? What city was between the Orontes and the Eu-

phrates? By whom was it founded, and what was its subsequent history? What was the situation of Phœnicia, and how were its chief towns distinguished? What names have been given to the Holy Land, and why? How was it separated from neighbouring countries? Which mountains were the most noted? What river was in this country? What was its course? When was the first division of this country made, and how was it inhabited? How was the country afterward divided? What was the third division of the country? By whom was it conquered, and how divided? Which of the Hebrew tribes had lands allotted them to the east of the river? Which had possessions on both sides? Which had territories washed by the Mediterranean? Which lived inland? What mountains were in Asher, Rueben, and on the confines of Edom? Of what nature was the country in the north-east of Palestine, and what was it therefore called in the time of Christ? What were the other chief provinces at the same period? What town was situate between two branches of the Jordan, why was it so called, and what incident occurred there? What other names were given to the sea of Galilee, and why? How many cities to the east formed a league, and what name was hence given to the country? What town was to the north-east, and who resided there? What place was exactly north, and for what is it known? What were the other chief towns in Galilee, and how have they obtained celebrity? How was a mount to the east distinguished? What province occupied the middle of Palestine? What mountains were there, and for what events were they and the several towns distinguished? What were the sea-ports in Samaria, and for what were they noted? What were the chief towns in Judea? What was the capital of the Holy Land? What mounts did the walls include, and for what were they remarkable? What places in the environs are mentioned in the history of the Bible, and on what account? What places were in the south of Judea? By what people was the south-west long occupied? What were the chief towns?

What was the name of the region between the Tigris and the Euphrates? What city did the Romans possess? What were the most celebrated cities? What country was to the south-west of Mesopotamia, and what was the name of its capital? What country was to the east, and what was the name of its capital? What famous place was not far distant? What was the situation of Media, and the name of its chief city? What other cities were there? and what was the fate of one of them?

What ancient division of Arabia has been adopted in modern times? What city on the Euphrates was sometimes included in an adjoining province? What was the capital of Arabia Petræa? What did this country include, and what famous mountains were in this district? What town in this country became celebrated from its favourable situation? What people lived in Arabia Felix, and what commodities did that country yield?

What were the situation, capital, and history of Parthia? What province was to the north-east? What country did Alexander invade? How far did he proceed? What was his subsequent history? Which of the islands in India was known to the ancients? What people inhabited the east of Asia, and what commodity did they bring into Europe?

Who are reported to have sailed round the coast of Africa in ancient times? How were the islands in the north-west named and distinguished? What events made the north of Africa known to the Romans? What provinces in particular? How were they separated? Who ruled in them, and what was their history? Whence might the natives obtain their name? What were the chief towns, and for what were they noted? What was the province of the east called? By whom was its capital founded? For what was a town to the west of it noted? What river ran between the towns, and what occurred on its banks? What was the subsequent history of the commander? Whence did a region to the east derive its name? What was it af-

terward called, and why? By whom was a certain city founded? To whom were three cities tributary? How was this district separated from Africa proper? How far in Africa did the empire of Carthage extend? How were the boundaries fixed on the east side? What was the place therefore called? What formed the eastern boundary of Cyrenaica? What was the western part called, and why? By whom was the chief town founded, and who was born there? What was its port? Whence did the other towns derive their names, or for what were they celebrated?

Which was the most famous country in Africa? How was the lower part formed, and what was it called? What celebrated city was to the west? What was erected on an island for the convenience of mariners? What were the chief ports and towns of the Delta? How were they situate, and for what were they severally known? What particular country was in Lower Egypt, and where was it situate? What were the chief places in Upper Egypt, and for what were they famous? Which had characteristic names? What curiosities were there in this country, and where were they respectively situate? What name was given to the eastern interior of Africa? What towns belonging to Egypt were on the confines? In what district were they included, and what was its chief town? What natural curiosities were there on the Nile? What was the name of an island in the Nile? Were the sources of the Nile known to the ancients? What African countries were to the south of Numidia, and how were they known to the ancients?

APPENDIX.

COMPARATIVE VIEW

OF

ANCIENT AND MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

In the following Tables the Countries unknown to the Ancients, or of which the names are uncertain, are left blank.

The same numbers in the two adjacent columns on each page indicate the ancient and modern names of the same countries or places.

Modern Europe.

GREENLAND, or the Arctic
Continent
SPITSBERGEN (Island)
ICELAND (Island), belong-
ing to Norway

Ancient Europe.

SCANDINAVIA, SCANDIA, vel
BALTIA.

1. Wardhuis, or Norwegian Lapland
2. Drontheim
3. Bergen
4. Aggerhuis, or Christiana

2. Nerigon
3. Sitones

*Modern Europe.**Ancient Europe.*

SWEDEN.

1. Lapland and West Bothnia
2. Sweden Proper
3. Gothland
4. Finland
5. Islands of Gothland—
Oeland, Aland, Rugen

DENMARK.

Jutland.

1. Alburg
2. Wyburg
3. Aarhusen
4. Rypen
5. Sleswick

Islands in the Baltic.

1. Zealand
2. Funen
3. Falster
4. Longeland
5. Laland
6. Femeren
7. Alsen
8. Moen
9. Bornholm

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

1. Livonia and Estonia
2. Ingria, or the Government of Petersburg
3. Carelia, or the Government of Wiburg
4. Novogrod
5. Archangel, Samoiedia
6. Moscow
7. Nishnei Novogrod

1. Scritofinni
2. Suiones
3. Gutæ et Hilleviones
4. Finningia
5. Insulæ Sinus Codani

Chersonesus Cimbrica.

1. Cimbri
3. Harudes
4. Phundusii, Sigulones
5. Sabalingii

Insulæ Sinus Codani.

- 1, 2. Teutones

SARMATIA EUROPÆA.

1. Hirri et Æstii vel Ostiones
4. Budini
6. Basilici

Modern Europe.

8. Smolenski
9. Kiew
10. Bielgorod
11. Woronesk
12. Azoff

FRANCE.

1. Picardy
2. Isle of France
3. Champagne
4. Normandy
5. Bretany
6. Orleannois
7. Lionnois
8. Provence
9. Languedoc
10. Guienne
11. Gascoigne
12. Dauphiné
13. Burgundy and Franch-ecomté
14. Lorraine and Alsace

SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES.

1. Holland
2. Friesland
3. Zealand
4. Groningen

Ancient Europe.

3. Cariones
- 10 & 4. Budini
11. Roxolani
12. Iazyges

GALLIA.

1. Ambiani
2. Bellovaci, Parisii, Sues-sones
3. Remi, Catalauni, Tricasses, 13 Lingones
4. Unelli vel Veneti, Saii, Lexovii, Ve-liocasses
5. Osismii, Veneti, Namnetes, Andes, Redones
6. Aureliani, Carnutes, Senones, Turones, Pictones, Bituriges
7. Ædui, Segusiani
8. Salyes, Cavares
9. Volcæ, Arecomici, Heli-vii, Tolosates
10. Petrocorii, Bituriges, Ca-durci, Ruteni
11. Aquitani
12. Allobroges, Centrones
13. Lingones, Ædui, Sequani
14. Leuci, Mediomatrici, Triboci, Nemetes

SAXONES.

- 1, 2. Frisii
4. Cauci vel Chauci

Celtae.

Modern Europe.

5. Overyssel
6. Guelderland and Zutphen
7. Utrecht

NETHERLANDS.

1. Brabant
2. Antwerp
3. Mechlen or Malines
4. Limburgh
5. Luxemburgh
6. Namur
7. Hainault
8. Cambresis
9. Artois
10. Flanders

GERMANY.

1. Upper Saxony
2. Lower Saxony
3. Westphalia
4. Upper Rhine
5. Lower Rhine
6. Franconia
7. Austria
8. Bavaria
9. Suabia

BOHEMIA.

1. Bohemia Proper
2. Silesia
3. Moravia

POLAND.

1. Greater Poland

Ancient Europe.

5. Franci
6. Bructeri, Catti, Sicambri
7. Batavi

BELGÆ, &c.

1. Menapii, Tungrii
2. Toxandri
- 4, 5. Alemanni
6. Treveri
7. Remi
9. Atrebates, Veromandui
10. Belgæ, Morini

NATIONES GERMANICÆ.

1. Suevi, Lingæ, &c.
2. Saxones, Longobardi, Gambrivii
3. Cherusci, Chamavi, Gauchi, Germania Inferior
4. Germania Superior
5. Marci, Tincteri
6. Marcomanni, Hermon-duri
7. Noricum
8. Rhætia
9. Vindelicia

Saxones.

1. Boiohoemum
2. Corconti
3. Quadi

GARMANÓ-SARMATÆ.

1. Peucini

Modern Europe.

2. Less Poland
3. Prussia Royal
4. Prussia Ducal
5. Samogitia
6. Courland
7. Lithuania
8. Warsovia
9. Polachia
10. Polesia
11. Red Russia
12. Podolia
13. Volhnia

SPAIN.

1. Gallicia
2. Asturia
3. Biscay
4. Navarre
5. Arragon
6. Catalonia
7. Valentia
8. Mercia
9. Granada
10. Andalusia
11. Old Castile
12. New Castile
13. Leon
14. Estremadura

SPANISH ISLANDS.

Ivica
Majorca
Minorca

Ancient Europe.

2. Lugii
- 3, 4. Burgundiones, Rugii, Guthones
5. Ombroges
6. Scyri
- 7, 8. Germano-Sarmatia
- 11, 12, 13. Bastarnæ

HISPANIA, vel IBERIA.

- 1, 2, 3. Gallæcia—Cantabri, Astures, Varduli
- 4, 5, 6. Tarraconensis—Vascones, Valetani
- 7, 8. Carthaginensis—Æditanæ, Contestani
- 9, 10. Bætica—Bastiani, Bastuli, Turdetani, &c.
11. Gallæciæ pars—Accæi, Arevaci
12. Tarraconensis pars—Carpetani, Oretani
13. Gallæciæ pars—Vettones
14. Lusitanæ pars—Bæturia

INSULÆ HISPANICÆ.

Baleares

*Modern Europe.**Ancient Europe.***PORtUGAL.**

Entre Minho e Douro
Tralos Montes
Beira
Estremadura
Entre Tajo
Alentajo
Algarva

LUSITANIA.

Calliaci, Lusitani, Celtici

SWITZERLAND.

1. Bern	1, 2, 3, 4. Ambrones
2. Friburg	
3. Basil or Bâle	
4. Lucern	
5. Soloturn	
6. Schaffhausen	6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Tigurini
7. Zurick	
8. Appenzel	
9. Zug	
10. Schweitz	
11. Glaris	
12. Uri	
13. Underwald	
14. Geneva	14. Nantuates
15. Grison, &c.	15. Veragri, Vallis Pennina, Lepontii

ITALY.

1. Savoy
2. Piedmont
3. Montferrat
4. Milan
5. Genoa
6. Parma
7. Modena
8. Mantua
9. Venice
10. Trent

ITALIA.

1. Leponpii, Segusini, Taurini
2. Orobii
3.
4. Insubres
5.
6. Anamani
7. Boii
8. Cenomani
9. Venetia
10. Tridentini

Liguria

Gallia Cisalpina vel
Togata.

Modern Europe.

11. The Popedom
12. Tuscany
13. Lucca
14. San Marino
15. Kingdom of Naples

ITALIAN ISLANDS.

1. Sicily
2. Sardinia
3. Corsica
4. Malta
5. Lipari Islands
6. Capri, Ischia, &c.

HUNGARY**TRANSYLVANIA****SCLAVONIA****CROATIA****TURKEY IN EUROPE.**

1. Dalmatia
2. Bosnia
3. Servia
4. Wallachia
5. Moldavia & Bessarabia
6. Bulgaria
7. Albania
8. Macedonia
9. Romania
10. Livadia
11. Morea
12. Budziac Tartary or Bessarabia
13. Little Tartary
14. Crimea

Ancient Europe.

11. Lingones, Senones, Picenum, Umbria, Sabini, Pars Latii
12. Tuscia vel Etruria
13. Pars Tusciæ
14. Pars Umbriæ
15. Samnium, Pars Latii, Apulia, Campania, Lucania, Bruttium

INSULÆ ITALICÆ.

1. Sicilia, Sicania, vel Trinacria
2. Sardo, vel Sardinia
3. Cynros, vel Corsica
4. Melita
5. Lipariæ Insulæ
6. Capreæ, Ischia, &c.

DACIA**PANNONIA****ILLYRICUM**

1. Dalmatia
2. Mæsia Superior
3. Dacia Ripensis
4. Getæ

5. Pars Daciæ
6. Mæsia Inferior
7. Epirus
8. Macedonia
9. Thracia
10. Thessalia
11. Peloponnesus
12. Scythia et pars Daciæ

13. Parva Scythia
14. Taurica Chersonesus

Græcia.

Modern Europe.

GREEK ISLANDS.

1. Corfu
2. Cephalonia
3. Zante
4. Ithace, Thiace, &c.

Ancient Europe.

INSULÆ MARIS IONII.

1. Corcyra
2. Cephalenia
3. Zacynthus
4. Ithaca, &c.

GREEK ISLANDS IN THE
ARCHIPELAGO.

1. Candia
2. Negropont
3. Stalimene
4. Scyro, &c.

INSULÆ MARIS ÆGÆI.

1. Creta
2. Eubœa
3. Lemnos
4. Scyros, &c.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SCOTLAND.

1. Edinburg
2. Haddington
3. Berwick
4. Roxburgh
5. Selkirk
6. Dumfries
7. Kircudbright
8. Peebles
9. Wigton
10. Lanerk
11. Air
12. Dumbarton
13. Bute
14. Renfrew
15. Stirling
16. Linlithgow
17. Fife
18. Clackmannan
19. Kinros
20. Perth
21. Argyle

SCOTIA.

1. {
2. {
3. Ottodini
4. {
5. {
6. {
7. {
8. {
9. {
10. {
11. {
12. {
13. {
14. {
15. {
16. {
17. {
18. {
19. {
20. {
21. {

Damnii } Vecturiones

Selgovæ

Novantes

Damnii } Picti

Caledonii } Picti

Epidii, Gadeni, Cerones

*Modern Europe.**Ancient Europe.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

SCOTLAND.

22. Kincardine
23. Forfar
24. Aberdeen
25. Banff
26. Elgin
27. Nairn
28. Inverness
29. Ross
30. Cromarty
31. Sutherland
32. Caithness
33. Orkney
34. Shetland

SCOTIA.

22. Vernicones
23. Horestæ
24. { Tæzali
25. { Vacomagi
26. { Cantæ
27. { Mertæ
28. { Orcades
29. { Scoti
30. Thule

ENGLAND.

1. Cornwall
2. Devonshire
3. Dorsetshire
4. Hampshire
5. Somersetshire
6. Wiltshire

ENGLIA.

1. { Damnonii
2. { Durotriges
3. { Belgæ
4. { Atrebati
5. { Dobuni
6. { Silures

7. Berkshire
8. Oxfordshire
9. Gloucestershire
10. Monmouthshire
11. Herefordshire
12. Worcestershire
13. Staffordshire
14. Shropshire
15. Essex
16. Hartfordshire
17. Kent
18. Surry
19. Sussex

7. Atrebati
8. { Dobuni
9. { Silures
10. { Cornavii
11. { Trinobantes
12. { Catieuchlani
13. { Cantii
14. { Regni

Modern Europe.

20. Norfolk
21. Suffolk
22. Cambridgeshire
23. Huntingdonshire
24. Bedfordshire
25. Buckinghamshire

20. } Simeni, vel Iceni
21. }
22. }
23. } Catieuchlani
24. }
25. Attrebati

26. Lincolnshire
27. Nottinghamshire
28. Derbyshire
29. Rutlandshire
30. Leicestershire
31. Warwickshire
32. Northamptonshire

26. }
27. }
28. } Coritani
29. }
30. }
31. Cornavi
32. Catieuchlani

33. Northumberland
34. Durham
35. Yorkshire
36. Lancashire
37. Westmoreland
38. Cumberland
39. Cheshire
40. Middlesex

33. } Ottadeni
34. }
35. }
36. } Brigantes
37. }
38. }
39. Cornavii
40. Attrebates et
Catieuchlani

WALES.

1. Anglesey
2. Flintshire
3. Montgomery
4. Denbighshire
5. Carnarvonshire
6. Merioneth
7. Cardiganshire
8. Carmarthenshire
9. Pembrokeshire
10. Radnorshire
11. Brecknockshire
12. Glamorganshire

1. Mona Insula
2. }
3. }
4. } Ordovices
5. }
6. }
7. }
8. } Demetæ
9. }
10. }
11. } Silures
12. }

*Modern Europe.**Ancient Europe.*

IRELAND.

Leinster	1. Louth	1. Voluntii
	2. Meath East	2. } Cauci
	3. Meath West	3. } Cauci
	4. Longford	4. Auteri
	5. Dublin	5. } Blanii
	6. Kildare	6. } Blanii
	7. King's County	7. } Coriondi
	8. Queen's County	8. } Coriondi
	9. Wicklow	9. Blanii
	10. Carlow	10. } Manapii
	11. Wexford	11. } Manapii
	12. Kilkenny	12. Coriondi
Ulster	13. Donegal or Tyrconnel	13. Vennicnii
	14. Londonderry	14. }
	15. Antrim	15. } Robogdii
	16. Tyrone	16. }
	17. Fermanagh	17. Erdini
	18. Armagh	18. }
	19. Down	19. } Voluntii
	20. Monaghan	20. }
	21. Cavan	21. Cauci
Munster	22. Cork County	22. Vodiae, Iverni
	23. Waterford	23. }
	24. Tipperary	24. } Brigantes
	25. Limerick	25. }
	26. Kerry	26. } Velaborii
	27. Clare	27. }
		Gangani
Connaught	28. Galway	28. }
	29. Roscommon	29. Auteri
	30. Mayo	30. }
	31. Sligoe	31. } Nagnatæ
	32. Leitrim	32. }

HIBERNIA, vel IRENE.

1. Voluntii	1. Voluntii
2. } Cauci	2. } Cauci
3. } Cauci	3. } Cauci
4. Auteri	4. Auteri
5. } Blanii	5. } Blanii
6. } Blanii	6. } Blanii
7. } Coriondi	7. } Coriondi
8. } Coriondi	8. } Coriondi
9. Blanii	9. Blanii
10. } Manapii	10. } Manapii
11. } Manapii	11. } Manapii
12. Coriondi	12. Coriondi
13. Vennicnii	13. Vennicnii
14. }	14. }
15. } Robogdii	15. } Robogdii
16. }	16. }
17. Erdini	17. Erdini
18. }	18. }
19. } Voluntii	19. } Voluntii
20. }	20. }
21. Cauci	21. Cauci
22. Vodiae, Iverni	22. Vodiae, Iverni
23. }	23. }
24. } Brigantes	24. } Brigantes
25. }	25. }
26. } Velaborii	26. } Velaborii
27. }	27. }
Gangani	Gangani
28. }	28. }
29. Auteri	29. Auteri
30. }	30. }
31. } Nagnatæ	31. } Nagnatæ
32. }	32. }

BRITANNIC ISLANDS.

1. Shetland and Orkney	1. Thule
2. Western Isles of Scotland	2. Ebudes Insulæ

INSULÆ BRITANNICÆ.

Modern Europe.

3. Man
4. Anglesey
5. Wight

Modern Asia.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

1. Natolia
2. Amasia or Siwas
3. Aladulia
4. Caramania
5. Irak
6. Diarbeck
7. Curdistan
8. Turcomania
9. Georgia
10. Syria and Palestine

ARABIA.

Arabia Petræa
Arabia Deserta
Arabia Felix

PERSIA.

1. Chorassan
2. Balk, Sablustan, Can-dahar
3. Sigistan
4. Makeran
5. Kerman
6. Farsistan
7. Chusestan
8. Irak Agem
9. Curdestan

Ancient Europe.

3. Monæda vel Mona
4. Mona
5. Vectis

Ancient Asia.

ASIA MINOR.

1. Mysia, Lydia, Caria, Phrygia, Bithynia, Galatia, Paphlagonia
2. Pontus
3. Armenia
4. Cappadocia, Cilicia, &c.
5. Babylonia, Chaldæa
6. Mesopotamia
7. Assyria
8. { Armenia Major
9. { Armenia Minor
10. Syria, Palmyrene, Phœnicia, Judæa

ARABIA.

Arabia Petræa
Arabia Deserta
Arabia Felix

PERSIA.

1. Pars Hyrcaniæ et Sogdianæ
2. Bactriana
3. Drangiana
- 4.
5. Gedrosia
6. Persis
7. Susiana
8. Parthia
9. Pars Assyriæ

Modern Asia.

10. Aderbeitzen
11. Georgia
12. Gangea
13. Dagestan
14. Mazanderam
15. Gilan Taberistan
16. Chivan

INDIA.

Mogol.

Delli
Agra
Cambaia
Bengal

India within the Ganges.

Decan
Golconda
Bisnagar
Malabar

Island of Ceylon

India beyond the Ganges.

Pegu
Tonquin
Cochinchina
Siam

Ancient Asia.

10. Media
11. } Iberia, Colchis, et
12. } Albania
13. }
15. Pars Hyrcaniæ
16. Pars Albaniæ

INDIA.

India intra Gangem.

Palibothra
Agora
Regna Pori et Taxilis

Dachanos

Prasii *vel* Gangaridæ

Male

Taprobana Insula *vel* Salice*India extra Gangem.*

Sinarum Regio

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

1. Astracan
2. Orenburg
3. Casan
4. Siberia—Tobolsk, Jen-
iseia, Irkutsk, Kams-
chatka

1. SARMATIA Asiatica
2. }
3. }
4. } Scythia intra Imaum

INDEPENDENT TARTARY.

1. Great Bucharia
2. Karasm

1. Bactriana, Sogdiana
2. Aria

Modern Asia.

ALUTH TARTARS.
 1. Little Bucharia
 2. Casgar
 3. Turkestan
 4. Kalmac Tartars
 5. Thibet
 6. Little Thibet

Ancient Asia.

SCYTHIA extra IMAUM.
 1.
 2.
 3.
 4.
 5.
 6.

*Modern Africa.***BARBARY.**

1. Morocco
 2. Algiers
 3. Tunis
 4. Tripoli
 5. Barca

1. EGYPT

2. BILDULGERID

3. ZAARA, or the Desert

4. NEGROLAND

5. GUINEA

6. UPPER ETHIOPIA—
Nubia, Abyssinia, Abex

7. LOWER ETHIOPIA

8. LOWER GUINEA—Lo-
ango, Gongo, Angola,
Benguela, Matanan

9. AJAN

10. ZANGUEBAR

11. MONOMOTAPA

12. MONOEMUGI

13. SOFOLA

14. TERRA de NATAL

15. CAFRARIA, or country
of the Hottentots*Ancient Africa.*

1. Mauritania Tingitana
 2. Mauritania Cæsariensis
 3. Numidia, Africa Propria
 4. Tripolitana
 5. Cyrenaica, Libya
Superior

1. ÆGYPTUS

2. LIBYA INFERIOR,
GÆTULIA

3. SOLITUDINES

4. AUTOLOLES

6. ÆTHIOPIA et LIBYÆ
pars

7. ÆTHIOPIA pars

*Names of the principal Seas, Bays, and Straits, known
by the Ancients.*

<i>Ancient Names.</i>	<i>Modern Names.</i>
Mare Pigrum, or Mare Glaciāle	Frozen Ocean
Sinus Codānus	Baltic Sea
Oceānus Occidentālis, or Mare Atlāticum	Western or Atlantic Ocean
Oceānus Germānicus	German Ocean
Oceanus Britānicus	British Channel
Mare Intēnum, or Mare Mediterraneum	Mediterranean Sea
Mare Hadriāticum	Gulf of Venice
Mare Āgæum	Āgean Sea, or Archipelago
Pontus Euxinus	Black Sea
Mare Cāspium	Caspian Sea
Sinus Pērsicus	Persian Gulf
Sinus Arabicus	Arabian Gulf, or Red Sea
Oceānus Indicus	Indian Ocean
Mare Eōum	Sea of China
Erythræum Mare	Arabian Sea
Sinus Gangeticus	Bay of Bengal
Mare Hibernicum	Irish Sea
Fretum Gallicum	Strait of Dover
Sinus Gaditanus	Bay of Cadiz
Fretum Gaditanum, or Herculeum	Strait of Gibraltar
Oceānus Cantabricus or Aquitanicus	Bay of Biscay
Sinus Ligusticus	Gulf of Genoa
Mare Tyrrheum, Tuscum or Inferum	Sea of Naples
Sinus Crater	Bay of Naples
Sardoum Mare	Sea of Sardinia
Mare Siculum	Sea of Sicily
Fretum Siculum	Strait of Messina
Mare Ionium	Ionian Sea
Sinus Tarentinus	Gulf of Tarento

*Ancient Names.**Modern Names.*

Sinus Corinthiacus	Gulf of Lepanto
Euripus	Strait of Negropont
Hellespontus	Strait of Dardanelles
Mare Icarium	Part of the Archipelago
Mare Ægyptum	Coast of the Delta
Syrtis Major	Gulf of Sitra
Syrtis Minor	Gulf of Kabes or Gabes
Propontis	Sea of Marmora
Bosporus Thracius	Strait of Constantinople
Palus Mœotis	Sea of Azof
Bosporus Cimmerius	Strait of Cafa

*Names of the principal Rivers known by the Ancients.**Ancient Names.**Modern Names.*

Anas	Guadiana
Bœtis	Guadalquivir
Tagus	Tayo
Durius	Duero
Iberus	Ebro
Garumna	Garonne
Liger	Loire
Sequana	Seine
Rhodanus	Rhone
Rhenus	Rhine
Mosa	Maese
Schaldis	Scheldt
Samara	Somme
Mosella	Moselle
Vahalis	Waal
Padus	Po
Arnus	Arno
Olius	Oglio
Addua	Adda
Ticinus	Tesino
Tiberis	Tiber
Visurgis	Weser
Albis	Elbe

<i>Ancient Names.</i>	<i>Modern Names.</i>
Viadrus	Oder
Vistula	
Hebrus	
Danubius or Ister	Danube
Tyras	Niester
Borysthenes	Nieper
Tanais	Don
Rha	Volga
Tamesis	Thames
Alaunus	Avon
Abus	Humber } in Britain
Sabrina	Severn
Glota	Clyde
Orontes	
Jordanus	Jordan
Euphrates	
Tigris	
Indus	
Hydaspes	
Hypasis	
Oxus	Gihon
Asopus	
Iaxartes	Sir or Sihon
Ganges	
Granicus	
Seamander or Xanthus	
Peneus	
Mæander	
Halys	
Pactolus	
Nilus	Nile
Bagrada	
Daradus	Senegal

The principal Islands in the Mediterranean.

<i>Ancient Names.</i>	<i>Modern Names.</i>
Baleares Insulæ	Ivica, Majorca, Minoreæ
Corsica or Cyrnos	Corsica
Sardinia or Ichnusa	Sardinia

Ancient Names.

Æoliæ or Vulcaniæ Insulæ
 Sicilia, Sicania, or Trinacria
 Melita
 Corcyra
 Leucadia
 Cephallénia
 Cythera
 Lemnos
 Lesbos
 Scyros
 Eubœa
 Andros
 Tenos
 Chios
 Icaria
 Samos
 Cos
 Naxos
 Paros
 Milos
 Rhodus
 Creta or Crete
 Cyprus

Cyclades

Modern Names.

Lipari Isles
 Sicily
 Malta
 Corfu
 Leucadia
 Cefalonia
 Cerigo
 Stalimen
 Mytilin
 Syra
 Negropont
 Andro
 Tina
 Scio
 Icaros
 Samos
 Stanco
 Naxia
 Paros
 Milo
 Rhodes
 Candia

{ Many small islands in the
 southern part of the
 Archipelago

*Islands in the Atlantic Ocean.**Ancient Names.*

Britannia or Albion
 Hibernia or Ierne
 Ebūdes Insulæ
 Thule
 Vectis
 Mona or Monæda
 Cassiterides
 Sarmia
 Cæsarea
 Fortunatæ Insulæ

Modern Names.

Britain
 Ireland
 Hebrides or Western Isles
 Orkney and Shetland Isles
 Isle of Wight
 Man
 Scilly Isles
 Guernsey
 Jersey
 The Canaries

Ancient Names of Mountains.

Alpes, Jura, Pyreniæ, Apenninus, Vesuvius, Ætna, Parnassus, Olympus, Ida, Pindus, Ossa, Pelion, Hæmus, Hybla, Helicon, Alpes Bastarnicæ, or Carpates (the Carpathian Mountains), Amanus, Imaus, Caucasus, Taurus, Antitaurus, Montes Lunæ, Arabicus Mons, Lybicus Mons, Atlas.

The ancient names of many towns in Italy, Greece, Gaul, Spain, and Britain occur in Cæsar's Commentaries and other books. But of most of these no traces remain, and the true positions cannot be determined. As the names and situations of the most famous places of antiquity, and of those which are distinguished by any remarkable events, have been mentioned in the former part of this work, it does not appear necessary to repeat them here in a tabular form.

THE END.

*Corrections.**Page. Line.*

14	33	For <i>North</i> read <i>South-east</i>
21	14	After and add <i>the island of</i>
28	13	For <i>east</i> read <i>south-east side</i>



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